THE

AMERICAN FARMER,

SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
"AGRICOLAS." . . . . *Virg.*

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WORK FOR MAY.

In the revolutions of the Calendar we have reached the month of May, the confine of Spring and Summer—a month in which the energies of the mind and body of the agriculturist are so severely drawn upon, and it will, therefore, behoove us all to come up to our work with willing hearts, a determination that overlooks all obstacles, and a firm reliance on that kind Providence who never yet failed to help those who placed their claims before Him in a way to merit his fostering care. It may have been, that the best directed efforts have sometimes failed of success; but these failures should not in the least deter us from striving on in all singleness of purpose, as temporary disappointments in our worldly affairs, are oft the means used to bring about some permanent good. Let us then, resolve to deserve fruitful yields—let us leave nothing undone, which should be done, and be sure to do all things in the right season, —and we may confide results to Him who never yet omitted to mete out to us a richer measure of blessings than the best among us ever had any just claims to. Few of us thought, this time last year, that our surplus products would in a few "little months" have been so increased in value—that in so short an interval of time, so bright a future would have beamed upon us. For this realization of more than the hopes of the most sanguine among us could have anticipated, we should all be truly thankful; but while we offer up the homage of our thanks to the great Source whence this unexpected prosperity springs, let us not be unmindful that *our prosperity* has been produced through the suffering of our transatlantic brethren—that our harvest has been garnered amidst the groans of our fellow-men, who have fallen beneath the desolations of famine and its concomitant, pestilence—that, in our father-land, hunger has walked abroad, mowing down its untold thousands, as with a scythe, sparing neither the aged nor the young—that the infant, and the mother who had nurtured it at her bosom, those of either sex, from childhood up to those in the spring-tide of life, to those verging, in the course of nature, upon the confines of the grave, have, by an over-ruling Providence, for some wise and salutary purpose, been hurried hence. If we recollect these things aright, and act upon the *moral* which they should teach us, even we, in this distant and more favored land, may be the recipients of greater blessings and richer benefits, than those which arise from the enhanced value of the products of our labor, great as that has proved to be. It should teach us, that the same chastening hand that has filled England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Belgium, and other continental powers with mourning and with want, may reach us, and so teaching, it should impress us with the solemn truth that a necessity exists to prepare ourselves by united exertions, to avert a fate so calamitous in its results.

Having thus reverted to the heart-rending scenes which are now being enacted abroad, we would, in a spirit of becoming humility, say to our agricultural readers, that the prospects of *good prices* for the products of the present season are of the most encouraging character—that they are such as should induce them to strain every nerve, and use every means within their power, to *increase* their *Corn* crops. We use the term *increase*, relatively—in that sense which looks more to providing food to the corn plants, than to the *breadth of acres* to be put in culture—for we are, from principle and from nature, alike opposed to that system which covers a large extent of ground, without regard to quality, or to the healthful, vigorous growth of the crop which may be grown on it—a system which exhausts the beasts of burthen and the hands who work them, without any corresponding benefit enuring to the owner of the land.

In addressing ourself thus to you we have been influenced by motives which our heart tell us are void of all selfishness, and thus assured of their propriety and fitness, we would in a kindred spirit endeavor to call your attention to a few of the many things which

should *now*, without delay, be done ON THE FARM:

Corn.—Taking it for granted that the manure intended for this crop has been long since in place, we shall not say a word about hauling it out—neither shall we dwell much upon the preparation of the ground, by ploughing, harrowing, or rolling, as we trust that most of these operations have already been gotten through with. South of the Potomac we are aware that the corn is already up and winning the approbation of all who are lovers of that art which feeds all the rest. But as there is a very large district of country in which *planting* is still to be done, it becomes necessary for us to make a few passing remarks upon this head. *First.* We lay it down as an axiom, justified by past experience, that, in a majority of cases, the *early* planted corn succeeds best and produces the *most* grain. *Secondly.* That all ground devoted to corn should be ploughed deeply, and reduced to fine tilth by means of the harrow and roller. *Thirdly.* That on land not naturally fertile, the cultivation of corn, without the aid of manure—and plenty of it—is as killing to man and beast, as it is profitless to the planter, and hence the necessity which exists that he who grows corn should always provide himself with abundance of food for it. *Fourthly.* That to ensure large yields, *close planting* is necessary, as, unless the stalks be on the field, the grain cannot be grown. If the ground be naturally fertile, or made rich by manure, 4 by 3 is distance enough, two stalks in a hill—this will give a sufficient stand to yield well. *Fifthly.* For the permanent benefit of the soil, the ground should be manured *broadcast.* Such mode of manuring, not only extends its benefits to the subsequent crops; but provides, in all directions in which the rootlets of the corn plants may extend themselves, a supply of food, and thus gives an equality of product throughout the field. *Sixthly.* Although we go for *broadcast* manuring, we would not deny to each hill, a handful of compost thus formed, 5 bushels of freshly slaked *lime*, 1 bushel of plaster, 5 bushels of ashes and a cart-load of rich-mould, to be thoroughly mixed together—this quantity will answer for an acre, and will serve to push the plants forward when they first come up, as well as nurture them until the tap-root and its laterals descend and spread so as to take up the food prepared for them by the broadcast application of the manure recommended above. This mixture may be applied at the time of planting, at any time between then and the coming up of the plants, or at the first working—and at either, with the sure prospect of vastly increasing the product. *Seventhly.* In the working of corn, the great objects to be aimed at, are, 1st, to keep the field clear of weeds and grass, and 2dly, to keep the soil open to the influence of the atmosphere, the sun and rain. In attaining these objects, so far as we are concerned, we would *never* use the *plough* after the first working, but substitute the *cultivator* in its stead, relying upon the *hoe* to remove the weeds which might spring up so immediately in the vicinity of the plants as not to be reached by the former implement.

Soaks for Corn.—For these we refer to our April No.—as we do also, for the best description of *Scare-crows* that we have ever used.

Shelling Seed-Corn.—Let it be done by hand, rejecting the grains which grow on the points and butt-ends.

Oats.—This grain should now be up and showing its heads from one point of the field to another, in most parts of our country; but, if from any untoward circumstance, any may not have gotten them in, they may still sow them—they should, however lose no time in burying the seed in the bosom of the earth, as the yield of kernel is much improved by early sowing. None who may have delayed thus long, should omit to sow a bushel of plaster over every acre in oats.

Millet.—As we have heard from the most reliable source, that the provender in some of the lower counties of the Western Shore of this State, has, to a very great extent, given out, and that great suffering has consequently resulted to the stock of many planters and farmers—and as there may be a very large number of agriculturists who do not pay sufficient attention to the setting of meadows and the growing of hay—but who rely nearly altogether upon *blades, tops, shucks,* and straw, to carry their horses and other stock through the fall, winter and spring—we seize this occasion to recommend all, who may be thus situated, to sow as many acres in Millet as will yield a sufficient quantity of hay, which, when added to the kinds of provender we have named, will protect them against occurrences, in future, such as beset them now.

While we thus recommend *Millet*, as a *make-weight*, we would also impress upon every one who is not already provided with clover-fields, and timothy meadows, to lay themselves out to supply these deficiences the present season, as no farmer or planter should consider that he has fulfilled the obligations of duty which he owes to his country, until he has both on his farm or plantation.

In recommending the sowing of Millet, we feel it due to candor to say, that he who expects to reap a profitable crop of hay from it, unless it be grown on a fertile soil, or one made so by manure, will be disappointed. Like all crops which require but a short time to arrive at maturity, so does it require *plenty to eat.*

In a *deep rich loam*, whether a clayey-loam or sandy loam, the soil refreshed by manure, from three to four tons of good hay may be calculated upon per acre. We have grown the last named quantity.

The ground should be ploughed deep, and pulverized into fine tilth—the seed then to be sown at the rate of 3 pecks per acre, harrowed in, and rolled.—Its growth, when planted in a congenial soil, thoroughly prepared, is rapid, and it is a most excellent smotherer of weeds, and hence a good cleaning crop

Time of sowing.—It may be sown any time from the 10th of May to the beginning of June.

Time of Cutting for Hay.—When Millet is wanted for hay alone, it should *be cut as soon as ever the grain on the top of the head begins to turn yellow.* If cut then the grain will not shatter out much in curing, but remain to nurture the stock and add to its value as provender.

Mode of Curing.—Soon after cutting, say in from four to six hours, put it into small cocks to sweat and cure—these cocks may be increased the second morning after having been cut, so soon as the dew is off. In this condition, the cocks being cone-shaped, so as to turn rain, we recollect upon one occasion, to have had a crop of Millet hay of 7 acres, remain out during a rain of a week's continuance, without much injury. In packing our's away in the barn, we sprinkled a peck of salt over each ton of hay, and we have never fed before nor since, hay more relished by stock, or on which they thrived better. Cured properly it answers the purpose of both hay and grain.

Time of Cutting for Grain and Hay.—When wanted for this double purpose, the cutting should be delayed until half of the head turns yellow.

Yield of Grain.—An acre of Millet, grown under favorable circumstances, will yield from 15 to 20 bushels of grain. This grain, if ground into flour, will make cakes nearly equal to those made from Buckwheat. The grain is good food for chickens, especially to young ones. If *chopt* and made into slop, it is excellent for hogs—and when mixed with cut straw or hay, it makes an excellent food for horses, work-cattle of all kinds, as well as for milch-cows.

Buckwheat.—From the last of this month to the middle of the next, is a good time to sow buckwheat—a grain of which every farmer and planter should have a patch, to afford to his family those delicious cakes which, swimming in butter, adds so much to the luxury of the winter breakfast table.

Fall Potatoes.—About the middle of this month will be a good period to plant your fall potatoes. We always think, that as a general rule, early planting always succeeds best. The ground should be ploughed deep, and harrowed until perfectly pulverized, and then rolled.

In the *selection of seed*, be sure to get them sound and free from rot.

In *cutting the setts* for planting, leave two eyes on each sett—and as you cut them cover the cut surface with plaster.

Lay off the furrows north and south, from 3 to 3½ feet wide, then strew your manure along the furrows; plant your setts thereon at a distance of 10 inches apart. This done, sow over them so as to whiten them, a mixture of 5 parts slaked lime, and 1 part salt, and cover with the plough—then pass the roller over them, to bring the setts in contact with the earth and thus encourage early vegetation.

After Culture.—If the ground be stiff, as soon as the potato plants begin to show themselves, run your harrow over them. This operation will not only root up grass and weeds, but greatly facilitate the plants in breaking through the indurated soil.

So soon as the plants are completely up, strew over them while the dew is on them in the morning, as much lime and plaster, mixed in equal quantities, as will dust the plants over.

When the plants are 3 or 4 inches high, set your plough in, turn a furrow from them going, and towards them returning, taking care to preserve a flat surface to the hill to be given them by this operation, and not to smother the plants in throwing the furrow towards them. In two weeks from this period run your cultivator through the rows, as near to the hill as possible without doing it injury, and let persons follow with the hoe to destroy the weeds and grass growing on the hill and around the plants. Repeat this operation in three weeks, or sooner if the condition of the vines indicate cleaning to be necessary. Having performed these operations, in the way we have pointed out, and you may consider your work done until the time for harvesting them shall have arrived.

Should you discover the vines becoming browned, sow over each acre a bushel of salt. We do not recommend this as a specific, but as a precautionary measure, which all who take the pains to *plant* should avail themselves in order that they may reap.

Other Root Crops.—As the Potato crop, so much relied upon in former years, has proved so precarious an one, as not to be relied upon, the husbandman should, in order to assure himself of success, resort to the growth of other Root-Crops—and as the time has arrived when *Mangel Wurzel, Sugar Beet, Parsnips and Carrots,* should be put in, we will call the attention of all to the subject; and as the two first are cultivated precisely alike—being members of the same family—we shall treat them under the same head.

Mangel Wurzel—Sugar Beet.—The soil best adapted to the growth of these roots, is a deep fertile loam, which should be assisted, by from 15 *to* 20 *double horse cart-loads of well rotted manure, or virgin mould from the woods.* Spread your manure evenly over your ground, then plough your ground as deep as your team will permit you to sink the share, taking care to leave no baulks—then *harrow finely, and roll.* This done make your drills north and south, *two feet apart.* When the plants come up and have attained a few inches in height, they may show two or three distinct heads; all of these but one must be pinched off. If more than one head should be left, the roots will be scragged, and not produce so well. When this operation shall have been performed, run your plough through the rows, turning a furrow from the plants, and returning it again, so as not to cover them. When the plants are from 4 to 6 inches high, thin them out so as stand about 8 or 12 inches apart in the rows. After thinning them out, run the cultivator through the rows, near to the plants, but not

touching them; let hoemen follow to remove the weeds and grass between the plants. Repeat these operations twice, at intervals of two or three weeks, as the condition of the ground may require, and all the cultivation necessary will have been performed.

When we first commenced the cultivation of these roots, we dropt the seed from the mouth of a bottle—but afterwards bought a cheap drilling machine, which greatly facilitated the operation, and lessened the cost of planting.

Both of these roots are excellent to fatten stock with or as food for milch cows—while the latter is among the best of table beets. After the leaves have attained their growth, they may be pulled every two weeks without injury to the root, care being taken not to remove the crown leaves. The leaves are excellent food for milch cows, and highly secretive of milk, and tend greatly to increase the quantity, and improve the quality of the butter. Soak the seed 6 hours in hot water, and dry in Ashes or Plaster. Quantity of seed per acre, 3 lbs.

Parsnips.—This excellent and justly appreciated *table root*, has been too long neglected in field culture. It is easily grown, makes a highly nutritious food for milch cows and swine, and is, withal, very productive.

The *Soil*, its preparation, and the manure should be the same as for beets.

The ground being prepared and rolled, lay off your drills 2 feet apart, 2 inches deep, then drop your seed 3 or 4 in. apart and cover. When this is done, pass the roller over the rows, or compress the earth with the back of your hoe. If you have the proper kind of drill, you may make the drill drop the seed and cover, by the same operation, and thus save, both in time and expense.

Preparation of the Seed.—Pour water over them, heated to nearly boiling heart—let them soak six hours, drain off the water and dry them in Plaster or Ashes, when they should be drilled in.

Culture.—When the plants have come up, and have attained 4 inches in height, plough between the rows, throwing the furrow from the plants, and back again, taking care not to cover them, let persons with hoes follow to relieve such plants as may be accidently covered, and cut up the weeds between them.

When the plants are 6 inches high, thin them out so as to stand 8 inches apart—then give them a working with the cultivator and hoes. Repeat this thrice in the season, at intervals of two weeks apart, and your crop will have been made.

Quantity of Seed per Acre, 1½ lbs.

Carrots.—There are two kinds of Carrots adapted to field culture—the white and the orange. The soil adapted to them, the manure and preparation and culture of the soil, are precisely the same as in the case of Parsnips, with this difference—the white Carrots, when thinned out, should stand 6 inches apart—the orange ones 4 inches.

The following estimate of the cost of cultivating an acre of Carrots, as well as the value of the products, made by Mr. C. B. Stuart, of Rochester, New York, will throw light upon the value of the crop:

His carrot crop *averaged* 600 bushels to the acre. On some portions of his muck soil (manure with cow manure and leached ashes,) they were in many instances 14 and 15 inches in circumference, 27 and 30 inches long, and produced at the rate 1200 bushels to the acre. They were drilled in by machine, in drills 1 foot apart, and the carrots thinned to 1 every 4 or 6 inches in the drills. They were weeded by hand at a cost of $5 an acre, for three times weeding, and pulled and topped for 2 cts. a bushel ready for cellar. 30 bushels was about a day's work for each of the laborers.

His carrot crop cost him

Per acre for ploughing and preparing the land	$5 00
" " for seeding, including seed,	4.00
" " for pulling and covering,	12.00
" " for interest on land,	4.00
" " for weeding,	5.00
	$30.00

RECAPITULATION.

600 bushels of carrots at 20c. per bushel,	$120.00
Deduct cost of cultivation, &c.	30.00
Profit on the acre,	$90.00

The cost of the cultivation was necessarily enhanced by the width of the rows being too narrow to admit of any other than hand cultivation. Had the width been sufficient to admit of the cultivator, the cost of culture would have been much lessened, while we do not think the product would have been decreased.

☞Carrot seed should be rubbed between the palms of the hands, before being soaked, preparatory to sowing.☜

Sweet Potatoes—Now is the time to plant these roots—the sooner the better. A sandy soil is best for them, and they should be grown in hills 3 feet apart—manure to be well rotted.

Field Peas and Beans.—These, as well as grain, will command good prices the next season—therefore plant of each, and the sooner you do so the better.

Pumpkins and Squashes of all kinds should be gotten in as speedily as possible.

Melons, of all kinds, should be planted as early as possible in this month—and we will add, that no farmer or planter should be without these healthful and delicious fruits, as they add so much to the comforts of one's family, and at so little expense. Each kind should not only be planted seperately, but at a considerable distance from each other.

Artichokes.—Those who may wish to plant a lot of this excellent Cattle and hog-root, should recollect that this is the month for doing so. So far as stock are concerned, they will prove to be a good substitute for potatoes. In *Tennessee*, the hogs are turned into the lot where artichokes are grown, and dig and supply themselves with the root; their *mouth* acting

in the place of spades. They are left on the lot until they have *mouted* all up, require no attention whatever, the root furnishing them with plenty of water. So that by the time the hogs get through with the artichoke lot, they are fat and saucy, and go into the pen only to have their flesh *hardened* with corn, and, therefore, require much less than they would otherwise do of that grain.

The artichoke delights in a deep rich loam—preparation of the ground the same as for corn—rows 4 ft. apart, 4 inches deep—the artichoke setts to be placed 2 feet apart in the rows, and cultivated as corn is. 4 bushels of roots will plant an acre—yield 500 bushels.

Soiling of Milch Cows.—As grain bears a price which not only affords to the agriculturist remuneration for his labor and the rent of his land, but a profit commensurate with his anxiety of mind—and from present appearances the demand and price will continue to be good for some years yet to come, owing to the effects of the continuance of the causes which have operated to produce the scarcity in Europe, hence it has become a matter of deep concern with all grain-growers, and especially with those who grow *corn* as their *money crop*, as many do, to increase their resources for the accumulation of manure. As a means, and a very efficient one too, of effectuating this desirable end, we would most earnestly recommend that the milch-cows be confined in the yard of nights and soiled with *green food*. By this operation all the manure made from sun-down of one day till the cows are milked next morning, may not only be saved for the succeeding year's corn crop, but by a provident hauling into the cow-yard of quantities of mould from the woods, scrapings from the roads, and the earth around the fences, or marsh mud, and so spreading it as to decline from the sides to the centre, every bushel of such material may be made to act as absorbents of the liquid voiding of the cows, and thus be converted into the most valuable manure, whose quality would be greatly improved by having plaster every few days strewn over the surface of the yard, to arrest the volatile and enriching gases as they fly off under the influence of decomposition. These yards should be scraped every once a month, and the mass deposited in a cone-like form, and if covered with a few inches of earth in depth, would be perfectly secure from injury and remain so till wanted for the succeeding year's corn crop—and thus, be converted into *money* through the sale of that crop. If this plan should be objected to on the score of trouble, we would reply, that no *object* can be attained without trouble, but that this would pay as well, if not so gloriously, for its results, as did the *trouble* taken by "*Old Rough and Ready*" to beat *Santa Anna* at the battle of *Buena Vista*. Besides which, we are disposed to believe that the *time saved* in hunting up the cows each morning, would greatly reduce the trouble and expense attending a system of soiling. At all events, the manure thus to be made and saved, would be worth more than twice the cost to be incurred in carrying out the plan we recommend.

Six acres to be located near the cow yard, well manured and cultivated as follows, would sustain 20 cows from the middle of May until late in the fall, viz:

1 acre in Rye, to be sown early in August.
2 acres in Clover,
2 acres in Corn, to be sown at different intervals, half an acre at a time, say 20th April, 30th April, 20th May, and 10th of June.
1 acre of oats, to be sown at the very earliest period in spring at which the ground could be put in good order.

These several crops, well managed, would afford two cuttings each, and without naming quantities, would yield enough *green food* to carry the 20 milch-cows well through the period we have named, not only in health, but in first rate milking condition, (for proof of which we would refer to a statement in our last, page 300.)

Water would of course be necessary to be provided for the cows, and it would be necessary also, to have them furnished with salt at least thrice a week.

Working Animals.—Let these faithful creatures, of all kinds, receive increased attention, in the measure of their corn and hay, in their bedding, and in the application of the curry comb, card, brush and whisp of straw. They deserve it by their laborious toils, as well as by the results of those toils, and it is due to humanity that they should be so cared for.

Implements of Husbandry and Gearing.—Have these at all times in the very best possible order, as well as every tool on your farm,—never let it be said, in truth, that, when either were wanted, you had to send it to the mechanic to have it repaired.

Salting of Stock.—All kinds of stock should be regularly salted at least twice a week. And unless the pastures are good, the milch cows, suckling ewes, and sows, should receive increased attention and food.

Fruit Trees.—If you have not already done so, paint the trunks of your fruit trees as we recommended last month.

Transplantation of Trees.—If taken up with care, this work may still be done. When planted, cover the earth for a foot or two from the trunk, with straw or hay, and over that put stones or bricks, to preserve moisture in the earth.

White-washing.—If your out buildings have not been white-washed this spring, have them done now, as while conducing to health, the white-wash preserves the wood, and gives a light and airy appearance to the home stead.

In closing our *Memoranda*, we wish you fruitful crops and good prices, and what is better than either, health and happiness to you and yours.

Pot and Medicinal Herbs, of all sorts, may now be planted out, and the seeds of each sown.

ON THE ACTION AND USES OF LIME IN AGRICULTURE, AND THE MOST EFFICIENT AND ECONOMICAL MODES OF APPLYING IT TO THE SOIL.

BY JAMES ANDERSON, ESQ. OF INVERNESS-SHIRE.

[*Premium Ten Sovereigns.*]

The action of lime in agriculture depends much on the state in which it is applied to soils, whether pure as an oxide of calcium, or combined with an acid, and then, chemically speaking, a salt of lime, and likewise on the condition and composition of the soils in various respects at the time of its application.

The lime of agriculture is principally derived from large deposits of native carbonate, (lime-stone,) and, in this form, it is found in frequent and very considerable quantity among the various geological formations. The sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris) is also found in very considerable quantity in Germany, including Austria, France, Switzerland, Spain, the American States, the Peninsula of Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, in our own country, and elsewhere, abundantly. However, the sulphate is not in Britain yet applied directly to the soil so extensively as in America and other countries; it exists in vegetable ashes, and is sometimes so applied in this country, particularly to the leguminous crops, as the clovers, with very beneficial effects. In Holland, the utmost confidence is placed, and with apparent good reason, in the restoration and fertilizing powers of the ashes of bituminous peat.

Phosphate of lime, and another salt or acid compound of this substance, is applied in bone manure, being the principal mineral integrant in their composition; and it is supplied to the soil by the application and decomposition of the vegetable fibres and animal substances which find their way into the fructifying mass of the farm-yard manure heap. It occurs in nature in veins and beds in connection with tin and iron ores, and is found in masses in Britain, in Devonshire and Cornwall—and in at least one locality in Spain, besides in Saxony and Bohemia, and elsewhere. This substance would be well worth a fair trial in various soils, and we have every reason to think, from experience on a small scale, it might prove a valuable manure.

The principal supply of lime, however, for agricultural purposes is derived from the application of strong heat to the native carbonate, which expels the carbonic acid, and in this state it is carried to the surface over which it is to be applied, where it is slacked with water, with which it readily combines, being at the same time reduced to a fine powder, the most convenient form for its application to the soil.

When pure, before uniting with water, carbonic or other acid, it is known under the familiar appellation of quick-lime. Applied in this state to soils containing organic substances, it enters into union with these substances and forms compounds which are partially soluble in water. All organic substances contain abundantly carbonaceous matter and oxygen, and, by attracting these, the quick-lime is gradually converted into a carbonate. But in the practice the quick lime is generally slacked with water before it is applied to the soil, in order to reduce it to a powder; and is thus more equally divided in the process of scattering it over the surface. When slacked, or in union with water, it is chemically styled a hydrate, and operates in the same way as quick-lime in reducing or combining with organic substances. It retains no longer the same action; but, on the contrary, operates powerfully in preventing the too rapid decomposition of organic substances already in a state of solution or approaching to it.

Having stated generally, in a few words, the action of quick lime and hydrate, and carbonate or mild lime, we shall reserve the details of the most efficient and economical modes of application to be specified and explained as they may naturally suggest themselves in our progress.

1. We have to consider the most suitable period in the rotation for the application of lime.

With a view to economy and efficiency both, this must be when the land is preparing for a fallow or fallow crops. It should always in this case be applied as a hydrate. At this time an opportunity is offered, when the land is in progress of tillage at any rate, of intermixing and thoroughly incorporating the lime with the soil, when it immediately acts, as before stated, upon any insoluble organic substances which it may contain; and instead of remaining dormant, inactive, and useless, as these substances had been during the previous rotation, they gradually form combinations with lime, which become partially soluble in water, and thus, when lime is judiciously applied to a fallow, it is one reason for a smaller quantity of manure sufficing. This, of course, will only happen when there has been an accumulation of fibrous and insoluble organic matter in the soil, which is always the case in a newly improved land, and where the soil, although in cultivation, has never previously undergone liming, and more particularly if it contains in itself little calcareous matter.

With regard to the crops to which lime is found most beneficial, we shall begin with the *Cerealia*, and of these we shall speak of wheat, barley and oats. We know, in innumeraale instances, that wheat is grown on soils previously incapable of yielding an abundant or remunerating crop. We do not doubt that this is partly owing to the previous operation of efficient draining, as the most ignorant agriculturist is now aware of the fact, that the application of manure, organic or inorganic, is comparatively fruitless without attention to draining, as a preparative, in the first instance.

From the previous application of lime to a fallow, we see a very moderate allowance of manure—consisting either of bones, themselves containing a large proportion of phosphate of lime—and various combinations of decaying organic substances, produce an admirable crop of turnips, and thus prepare the way for a rich and luxuriant crop of barley, and this, too, on soils that ranged formerly very low indeed in the scale of fertility, but have been quickened into life and productiveness by the presence of this new agent. We have seen also a very superior crop of barley frequently produced on barren moorland, by the simple application of lime, and with a very little addition indeed of innutritious and ill-prepared manure, in our own island, at an elevation of eight or nine hundred feet, and between latitude fifty-seven and fifty-eight degrees, and this too on a soil, to say the most of it, of average barrenness.

As to the oat crop, in the rotation, we have not observed that it is by any means proportionally so much improved by the application of lime. But this may be accounted for by the great exhaustion of manure caused by the luxuriance of previous barley crops. In high and low localities, where oats are cultivated as the principal grain crop for winter fodder, and the lime applied and harrowed in above the plowed natural lea, the effect on the crop has been

very beneficially apparent, particularly and chiefly where the land has been well drained before the application of the lime. The improvement in the succeeding pasture-grass, was, if possible, still more remarkable and lasting. This is easily accounted for when we consider that the cold in this country, at considerable heights, and the consequent low natural temperature of the contained water in the soil, together tend to retard the decomposition of any portion of the fibre of the growing natural herbage that may be left unconsumed on the surface. But when lime is applied, it immediately dissolves this fibrous deposite, which has been, from the above causes, unceasingly accumulating, and converts it into wholesome and abundant nourishment for a higher and more useful class of plants. At great heights, then, and in cold localities generally, the effects of lime are peculiarly striking, and also very lasting, after draining.

Of the *Leguminous* crops, we may say unhesitatingly, from what we have observed, that they cannot be cultivated with any success without the previous application of lime, unless where abundance of native calcareous matter exists in the soil. The bean, indeed, and, so far as we have observed, the potato crop, are exceptions to this rule; although we have seen lime, in compost with earth or old turf dykes, give a most productive and valuable crop of potatoes.

Whether spread on the surface of pasture land alone, or in compost with earth, or applied with a crop and grass seeds, with a view to pasture, it never fails to call into existence the dormant seeds of the superior grasses in the soil, and to nourish and facilitate the growth of those that have been confided to it by the agriculturist. This is a fact placed beyond all dispute. It is a never-failing fertilizer of grass land.

2. The effects of lime on peaty soils are the following:

Peat is known to contain two substances inimical to vegetation, and eminently preventive of the changes and interchanges, the decompositions and recompositions, necessary to afford a supply of genial nourishment to a superior class of vegetables. These injurious substances are tannin and gallic acid. But let us consider for a moment the composition of these inimical compounds, and we shall find that we have it in our power, by a simple process, to convert them into substances most friendly to the advancement of superior vegetation, and in this form contributing highly to the fertility of soils. We find on analysis that they are composed of the following constituent proportions:

	Carbon.	Hydrogen.	Oxygen.
Tannin,	52 59	3.825	43 583
Gallic Acid,	56.64	5.00	38.36

We have shown in the first part of this essay, that quick-lime and hydrate have a powerful affinity for carbonaceous matter and oxygen. This known, with the assistance of the above analyses, it is at once clear how they operate beneficially on peaty soils. It is evident that, by appropriating a portion of the carbon and oxygen, the lime neutralizes the acid in both these substances, itself becoming a carbonate; and, by this change, substances that were formerly destructive to fertility, combining in part with the lime, are resolved into their simple elements, and, assuming a new character, gradually become capable of sustaining an improved vegetation. Of course, as we have already shown, the lime will act on the fibrous vegetable remains in the soil, combine with them, and convert them by degrees into soluble and fructifying nutriment for vegetables. If, after peaty lands have been once limed, it should be found advisable, for any cause, to break up a lea, (this should be as seldom as possible) such lands being better laid to grass; it would be an improvement to do so by paring and burning, as, by the application of heat, a portion of the lime, now converted into carbonate, from being so long buried and in close contact with the soil, would be freed from its acquired acid, and restored anew to its original state of purity when first applied—or, in other words, be recovered into quick-lime—and would thus be rendered capable of exerting a renewed action on the peaty substances present, and, from its recovered causticity, again promote the various processes of decomposition and recomposition so favorable to the development of healthful luxuriant vegetation.

3. The action of lime on clayey or aluminous soils is as follows:

It operates in both the fertilization and comminution of clayey soils. From the minuteness of its particles, they easily insinuate themselves into the clay. On the particles of lime, too, encountering any enclosed organic matter in these aluminous masses, a strong action immediately takes place between the lime and such matter, which, by combining with, disorganizing, and reducing such organic matter, destroys the continuous solidity of the clay which contained it; and from this, with the evolution of the gases and other attendant action, the stubborn clay at length becomes cellular.

4. In sandy soils, lime operates beneficially as follows:—

It is well known that sand (silica) differs much from clay (alumina) and lime, in two important characteristics particularly. Both lime and alumina have a great affinity for organic matter and moisture, and retain both these substances by a powerful attraction; sand has no such affinity, and on this depends its barrenness. It is merely commingling with organic matter at any time, never chemically combining with it in any quantity, and retaining it by no degree of attraction whatever, in this way it offers no resistance to the rapid escape of such substances by combinations with the components of moisture deposited by the atmosphere and the constituents of the atmosphere itself; and the fructifying properties of the manures are thus quickly withdrawn from the soil, and escape from it, in the aerial form, into the atmosphere. Besides this, they are washed away, in part, by heavy rains and superabundant moisture, beyond the reach of the root fibres of the crop they were intended to nourish. To cure these defects, lime is applied. From its affinity for moisture, it attracts it from the atmosphere, and, when voluntarily discharged from this source, promotes its retention in the body of the soil. By combining with any organic manures that may be added to the soil, it prevents their wasteful and too rapid escape; and thus by rendering the soil more retentive of moisture and organic substances, and improving its texture and consistence, eminently promotes and increases its fertility.

After the explanation we have just given, it is difficult to see how lime can be dispensed with in the improvement and perfecting of any soil, unless that soil should be naturally calcareous. Such a soil effervesces powerfully with acids, and is thus easily detected by the most untutored inquirer. The only case in which we found lime to produce no great sensible or perceptible beneficial effect, or very little,

was when superabundant moisture existed. But, even where the soil had been previously exhausted by overcropping and bad cleaning, we have found quick-lime, by destroying insects and their larvæ, and the seeds and roots of noxious and unprofitable plants, and by converting these, as already explained, into wholesome nutriment for succeeding crops, is a most useful coadjutor, in connection with a well-conducted fallow, in restoring vigor and energy to the most exhausted subject. Where former injudicious applications of lime had been made we can recommend no efficient restorative but a copious supply of organic manure and rest in grass.

One instance of abuse of lime we may particularly notice here. Thirty years ago and upwards, lime, at the rate of two hundred bushels of hot shells an acre, was spread on between one and two hundred acres of very light siliceous, open, dry, gravelly soil, scarcely two hundred feet above the level of the sea, and within a mile of the coast, between latitude fifty-seven and fifty-eight degrees, in north Britain, and being treated rather sparingly on some occasions, in after cropping as to manure, till within the last eight years, though correctly farmed by the rotation of turnip, barley and hay seeds, and hay followed by pasture for one year, and sometimes two years, it has not and will not recover this overdose for a long time to come.

Although the soil was poor, the lime, being new to it, exhausted at first all its organic matter, and produced wonderful crops for some years; but at length it came to be, that, in 1839, rather an unfavorable season, and frequently previously in a field of upwards of twenty-five imperial acres, there was not produced twenty quarters (one hundred and sixty bushels) of oats, and the quality not so good as the dressings of a very rich and productive crop. It will be a very expensive and unremunerating process to recover this soil by rest and manure. Some parts were, at the same rate and at the same time, manured with lime containing a trace of magnesia, and these portions of the surface are still quite distinguishable from the remainder by a vegetation of an aspect if possible more miserable, sickly, and attenuated than that which covers the general surface.

5. We now come to consider the effects of lime on a deleterious subsoil. On this subject we can also venture to say a little, from some experience and attentive observation in the improvement of waste land, and from extensive draining of arable and waste in the progress of improvement.

Subsoils frequently hold in their compositions deleterious substances, which consist principally of the salts of iron or manganese, and some acid, resembling the gallic and acetic, derived from the decay of vegetable substances. We have witnessed the benefit in these instances of the application of quick-lime. In the first place, the lime attracts and combines with the acids, by which means the salts of iron and manganese are neutralized, and the acid adhering to the lime is not merely rendered innocuous, but converted into a positively fertilizing substance. Where any sourness, or vegetable acid in any form, exists in the soil or subsoil, which very frequently happens on examining the composition of waste lands with a view to improvement, and which has been caused by the long existence and periodical decay, while in its unreclaimed state, of a worthless vegetation, if lime be applied, it immediately combines with and neutralizes the effects of such deleterious components, destroying the acid by withdrawing its carbonaceous matter and oxygen, and thus, becoming a carbonate of lime, materially adds to its own value as a fertilizing ingredient. This we have tested frequently, so as to satisfy ourselves of the efficiency of an application of lime in all such cases, and of the perfect propriety of recommending it to an improver whose chemical knowledge may not be sufficient to conduct the simple process of analysis, if he should have any good ground for suspicion from the dark color of the subsoil, or any other familiar and often locally understood symptom that such latent causes as we have been describing are operating against his interest.

The salts of the protoxide of iron amount to thirty-eight, with nine double salts, making together forty-seven salts of the protoxide of iron; and these are generally soluble in water. The known salts of the peroxide of iron amount to forty-three, with twelve double salts, making fifty-five salts of the peroxide of iron, and they are all soluble in the same menstruum. Most of the salts of manganese are soluble in water, and in their precise degree of solubility depends their destructive and injurious effects. The salts of iron, where water abounds in the soil, gradually form, by combining with the earths as we have often seen, a most impervious and injurious subsoil; but on being freed, by draining, of excess of moisture, and broken up, and, more effectually still, if trench-plowed after draining, and thus partially exposed to the fructifying and pulverizing action of the atmosphere, such a sub-soil will be speedily rendered innocuous; and if lime be thereafter applied, the cure is complete;—and, after resting a little, a soil thus prepared may be converted to the purposes of profitable culture.

6. We have already, under head two, shown the effects of the application of lime in improving the texture, constitution, and general fertility of the soil. We may now add here, that when calcareous matter is deficient in soils, it will be highly beneficial to supply it even in the state of native carbonate, and without calcination, if a supply can thus be more cheaply and conveniently obtained from the sweepings of the highways, which often contain a considerable admixture of carbonate, or from any other native calcareous deposite, such as shell or clay marl, or calcareous sand, &c. Clay marl is the best adapted to sandy or siliceous soils, and shell-marl and calcareous sand to clayey or aluminous soils or stiff-loams. However, when too easily obtained, such advantages are sometimes abused; several instances of this kind have come under our observation, and we may here mention one as an example. On an estate in North Britain, where a very valuable and extensive marl deposit exists, permission was given to the tenantry to apply this substance to their farms free of charge. Their holdings chiefly consisted of light silicious and very shallow peaty soils, and the proportions were left to the their own discretion. This deposit was very rich in calcareous matter. It was used with something like suspicion and distrust at first in any great quantity, but some favorable results so raised the expectations of the tenantry that they heaped on their land an unlimited bulk, and the consequence was, that a few years of fruitfuness and of injudicious, and too often incessant cropping were succeeded by yearly increasing sterility and loud and fruitless lamentations. The soil, of course, will require the same treatment to recover it as if it had received an overdose of unmixed lime.

7. The quantity of lime which might be applied to the soil in different cases is a most important subject; also, whether it seems most beneficial to apply lime

in large quantity and at long intervals, or in smaller quantity and at shorter intervals; and we shall endeavor to be as explicit and intelligible on the subject as we possibly can.

In a deep peaty soil there is little danger that the proper quantity of quick-lime will be exceeded, and carbonate may be applied in almost any probable quantity. We need only instance as grass-grounds the famous Orcheston meadows. In a sandy soil there is scarcely more danger that this will be the case with carbonate, neither will it be so with caustic lime, provided it be well mixed beforehand with clay or common soil containing a portion of organic matter, such as old turf dykes or pond scourings, or such like substances. When a soil contains a fourth part of alumina, (a stiff wheat soil,) and lime is to be applied for the first time, it should never be in less quantity, at the very least, than one hundred and fifty bushels of shells, heaped measure, to the acre. A third part of this quantity should be repeated on occasion of every third fallow thereafter, to keep up a desirable activity in the soil, a great proportion of the first applied quantity having by this time disappeared and been washed away by natural agencies; and on each occasion of a fallow, when no lime is applied, from one cwt. to two cwt. of nitrate of soda or potash to the acre should be carefully sown over the young wheat or turnip crop, as it may happen, a moist morning being selected for the purpose; and this will not only nourish and stimulate the young plants, and effectually destroy the numerous tribe of insects and their larvæ, so peculiarly destructive to the turnip crop in its first stages, but what is not appropriated of it by the plants descends with the moisture into the soil, and immediately acts upon the lime, now chiefly become a carbonate, by depriving it of its acid, and restoring it to its original state of purity, when its caustic properties are restored, and it again operates with the same activity as when first applied to the soil. It is necessary to apply the one hundred and fifty bushels in the first instance to insure the effectual solution of the natural and necessary accumulation of the insoluble organic matter which must occur in a soil which has been covered with vegetation of any description; but a small application every third fallow, with the alkaline application to each of the two intermediate fallows, will thereafter prevent any such useless accumulation of insoluble organic matter, which needs must otherwise increase in the soil from the annual decay of the root fibres and other accidental and necessary remains of the different natural herbage, plants, and crops of the previous rotation.

When a soil is composed of four parts in five of silica, the remainder being principally alumina and organic matter associated with a portion of impalpable silicious powder, it may be made a superior turnip soil, and incalculably improved by the application of carbonate of lime in large quantity; but about one hundred heaped bushels of shells to the acre will be a sufficient dressing of caustic lime on a first application to the soil, care being taken that a fair allowance of manure is always supplied at each recurrence of a fallow, and it may be repeated in the same proportion and at the same periods (a third to every third fallow thereafter) as we have just recommended in clayey soils. The quantity of nitrate of potash or soda, be it observed, to be the same in both cases, that is, the same both in aluminous and siliceous soils, but the proportion of lime to vary as one hundred to two hundred and fifty, both in the first and successive applications. We have every reason to think, from all our patient investigation, experiment and experience, that this will eventually be found a very economical and effectual, if not the most economical and effectual, method of applying lime to soils.

When easily and cheaply obtained, about fifteen bushels of wood or peat ashes, applied in the same manner, form a good substitute for the nitrate of soda or potash; and bituminous peat for this purpose is always to be preferred.

8. We have already stated that we have universally found that unless thoroughly under-drained, it is in vain to expect any remunerative return from the application of lime, and we may add, any description of manure, whether organic or inorganic. Where superfluous moisture exists, the interstices of the soil are completely choked up with the fluid, the beneficial action of the atmospheric air excluded, a sourness contracted prejudicial to healthy vegetation, and the fructifying portions of the manure rendered inactive or washed away beyond the reach of a crop, while the temperature of the soil is also materially reduced by the presence of superfluous moisture.

9. The effect of applying lime along with other manures, that is, at the same season, and to the same crops with other substances, depends entirely on the period of the operation of fallowing at which it is applied.

If it be applied to the fallow before the dung, and harrowed sufficiently into the soil, intermixed and incorporated thoroughly with it, the lime will combine with and immediately operate in reducing all the root fibre and insoluble organic remains of the natural herbage or previous crops it may happen to meet with, and thus convert into nutriment, for the succeeding crop, what was before of no service whatever; and if any acid or noxious rejected matter should be left by the plants of the previous rotation, as is believed by many scientific persons to be the case, the acid and noxious principles are neutralized by the lime, and the soil purified and enriched at the same time. If not laid on, however, till after the dung is applied, of course it must and does abstract carbonaceous matter and oxygen from the manure, in the first place, combining with the more soluble portions, and this combination rendering them temporarily in great part less soluble, and thus not so well calculated to afford immediate nutriment to the succeeding crop. This may not be of such importance in wheat culture, which crop is best treated as a biennial, and thus remains a long time on the ground. But it does not appear to be so well calculated for a turnip crop, requiring as it does an immediate and concentrated supply of stimulating and soluble nourishment. With farm-yard dung it does and must operate in this way.

We have used street manure to turnips, which suits this crop better than most others. Street manure frequently contains a considerable portion of carbonate of lime, and sometimes native sulphate; but on application of caustic lime, after adding this manure to the soil, operates precisely as in the former case we have been describing, in forming compounds partially insoluble in water, and in withdrawing carbonaceous matter and oxygen, and thus being ultimately converted into a carbonate.

Rape-cake we have used very little, although, thrown into the soil along with the seed of the turnip, in moist seasons, it makes a capital dressing, as we have often witnessed. It is well suited to clay soils in some cases; but it is scarcely adapted to a

fallow, unless combined with more substantial and lasting manures.

We have used bones extensively in different soils, but always as limed land, and have never paid particular attention to the effects of applying both at the same season. We know, however, from very careful analysis, that the following is their composition:

Cartilage—a compound of Carbon, Oxygen, Hydrogen, and Nitrogen, 33.3; Soda, 1.2; Carbonate of Lime, 11.3; Phosphate of Lime, 51.4; Fluate of Calcium, 2; Phosphate of Magnesia, 1.16.

Of course the application of caustic-lime would operate powerfully in reducing the bone, by acting on the cartilaginous portions, and withdrawing the carbon and oxygen; but we have always found the most efficient and economical method of applying this manure to be over a portion of spit dung previously deposited in the turnip drills, which is preferable even to mixing the bones with the manure to cause fermentation before applying the mass. The evolution of gases and volatile alkali, with the increase of temperature during the fermentation caused by the subterposition in the drill of the spit dung, affords the most forcing and stimulating nourishment to the tender germ, and has the further recommendation of economy and efficiency. We have grown a very excellent crop of turnips on a very dry light silicious gravelly soil, with eight bushels of bones, over ten single horsecart loads of farm-yard dung, an acre.

With regard to soot, we have witnessed its admirable effects sown over grass lands, spring corn, tares, and young turnips, but have never seen it applied at the same time with lime. It is most effectual in destroying the numerous insects which prey on vegetables in their early stages. However, we should think it injudicious in the extreme to apply it with quick-lime, which would immediately and wastefully decompose its substance by disengaging a great portion of the volatile alkali, although there would not be the same objection to sulphate of lime, which would rather operate in preventing the too rapid disengagement and dissipation of its volatile parts.

We may conclude this head by remarking that where the object is permanent pasture, the application of the manure and the lime *at the same time* has been found beneficial, the effects being more lasting; but quick-lime or hydrate should never be applied to rich fertile old loams in cultivation, containing much soluble organic matter, unless as a compound with vegetable mould, or in some shape intimately combined with organic substances.

10. It seems superfluous here to describe the familiar operation of fallowing. All that one need say is, that after this cleaning operation has been carefully executed on the best principles, the lime should be well harrowed in and thoroughly incorporated with the soil. From being reduced to a hydrate it becomes so perfectly divided, and its particles rendered so minute, that the chemical action on any organic remains of former crops it meets with in the soil is immediate, and thus, rapidly becoming mild from this action, it is, in a manner, prevented from combining with the more soluble portion of the subsequent applied organic manures. Care must always be taken not to exhaust the soil by over-cropping after the application of lime in any shape, and the most approved and least exhausting course of rotation adopted on similar soils should never be departed from; and a farmer should never yield to the lure of a deceitful fertility consequent on a first application of lime; for the stimulus which produced this fertility will speedily exhaust the vigor of the soil, unless its energy is supported by judicious management.

11. It is very advantageous in some cases to apply the lime in the form of a compost, with clay, earth or sand. A sort of artificial marl is thus formed, which is advantageously spread on grass lands, affording them additional nourishment, at the same time that the quick-lime or hydrate is partially deprived of its caustic property, which recommends the practice much—caustic-lime in powder being, in quantity, destructive to living vegetables. When the object is to improve the texture of a soil of sand, or clay, or peat, a compost has much to recommend it. Lime combined with sand being best adapted to an aluminous or peaty soil, and clay for a siliceous subject. A compost in such cases has been found to be eminently beneficial, and preferable to the application of lime.

THE JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.

Mr. Editor:—Permit me, through your valuable paper, to communicate to the public my views of the value of the Jerusalem Artichoke as feed for swine, and the best method of culture.

Last year I procured seven bushels from Dr. Turner, of Cumberland county in this State, which I planted about the middle of March. They were ploughed and hoed twice, and laid by as early as the first of May. I also planted, and tended in the same way, some of the common kind. They were planted upon ground that had brought a crop of corn, wheat and turnips since it had been manured. In the fall I had a rod of each kind dug and measured. The Jerusalem Artichoke yielded 5 bushels, and the common kind 3 1-2 bushels; making the yield per acre of 800 bushels of the Jerusalem Artichoke, and 500 bushels of the common kind.

They are no doubt the cheapest article that can be raised to winter store hogs. The best way to feed them, is to turn hogs in upon them, and let them root them up. Hogs are fond of them. The roots are not much injured by being exposed to cold when rooted up.

The best method of culture is to plant them in drills four feet apart, and about a foot apart in the drill. They require one or two workings. They do not require more than half the culture that corn or potatoes do. They will no doubt yield 1200 bushels to the acre upon rich light soil. It is said that they will yield well upon thin soil, as they derive much of their support from the air. Three bushels will plant an acre. It is also said that they will yield well without culture in orchards and other places. The hogs in winter will leave enough to set the ground in good condition for another crop. They soon shade the ground and prevent other vegetation from springing up, and will suffer less by being shaded by the fruit trees than any other plant we can raise.

Hillsboro' Recorder. W. H. MERRITT.

THE BEST EARLY PEA.—Pray which is the best early pea, taking earliness, excellence of flavor, and productiveness into the account? I find many new names in the seed-shops, and am in doubt if any of them are better than the old *Early Frame*. A QUERIST. *New York, March*, 1847.

ANSWER.—*Prince Albert* is the very best early pea we have ever cultivated. It is a week earlier than the best old varieties; excellent, and yields good crops.—*Genesee Farm.*

COL. CAPRON ON THE RENOVATION OF WORN-OUT LAND.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Laurel Factory, March 29th, 1847.

DEAR SIR,—I have frequent letters from different parts of this State and Virginia, asking my experience as to the effects of different manures—particularly Guano—and of my success in renovating these worn-out lands, the *modus operandi*, &c.

Now my farming operations being quite a secondary consideration in my general business, I cannot spare the time from my other occupations to answer in detail these various communications, and therefore have concluded to reply to them generally through your very valuable paper, and hope it may reach through this channel every one of my correspondents. For to this paper, and other agricultural publications, together with a natural fondness for the pursuit, I am indebted for whatever success I have met with.

You know my whereabouts in this desert of old fields, gullies and poverty grass, and are well acquainted (as who is not, who has ever travelled from the city of Baltimore to the seat of Government) with the total barrenness of the land, generally. I, therefore, need say but little on the general character of the land to start with; and will begin by giving the reasons for my first attempting, what appeared at that time, a Herculean task, the renovation of these barren old fields.

Having been reared amidst the green fields and lowing herds in one of the most fertile regions in the State of New York, I could not look upon the barren face of this country, without its producing a feeling of melancholy. I came to the conclusion it would never do for me, to plant myself down here with the expectation of making it a permanent residence, with such a prospect always before me; I therefore resolved either to change the general aspect of the country, in this respect, or leave it. The former appearing the most feasible, I made the effort, and I have the satisfaction to say, that as far as the vision extends from my residence, I have succeeded.

This country with all its faults, has redeeming qualities. Favored with Heaven's greatest blessings, universal health and a never-failing supply of the purest spring water—with a soil possessing naturally the elements of fertility, a beautiful rolling surface covered with clumps of trees, which for richness and variety of foliage, and beauty of proportions, —for landscape or lawn purposes, cannot be surpassed in the world,—it is not indebted to heaven for its forbidden appearance, but to that reckless system of cultivation too generally to be found in most of the Southern States.

There are two ways, Mr. Editor, of renovating these old fields, one I see recommended frequently in your very valuable work—that is, to sow broad-cast over the land some five bushels of ashes with a bushel of plaster per acre, to be followed by ploughing in of green crops, &c. Now this may suit with some latitudes, but it wont do here, where a good north west wind after a frost in November will sweep into the fence corners every particle of vegetation from the face of these old fields. The labor alone, which would be required in the ploughing and reploughing, &c. on this method, would, if hired out by the day to work upon some public work, purchase ashes enough to do in one year what would require five years to accomplish in this slow method.

Another plan is to go at it *Taylor fashion*, and do the thing right up! As an example of this latter plan, I will give you the result of an experiment made last year upon one of these "old fields," and I take this merely because it is now fresh before me, having just finished threshing out the crop grown upon this field, and not because it shows any more favorable results than twenty other experiments of which I have memoranda.

I purchased last year, an addition to my farm, of 365 acres of land; on this tract there was one lot which lay in upon the lands I had already improved, in such manner as to injure the appearance of the whole. In the Spring of 1846 I resolved to make an attack upon this old field, and to satisfy myself still further of the cost of such improvement, I had it surveyed and platted by a regular surveyor, and found the contents to be 27 acres—out of which there was taken for a house, lot and road, one acre, leaving 26 acres to be cultivated. This field was tenanted out in the year 1845 to a very worthy man, who cultivated it in corn, and I have his word for the product, (and I am sure no person who saw the crop growing will ever think of questioning the amount) was 25 bushels of nubbins, or less than 5 bushels of corn per acre. This, by the way, is about the character of many crops grown in this neighborhood.

In March, 1846, as soon as the grounds would do to haul over, I brought out the right arm of my resources, my flying artillery, in the way of mule teams, loaded to the muzzle from my *manure heap*, and made a regular discharge upon my greatest enemy, the washed and gullied side hills. These I peppered thick and strong. I then put in the ploughs, and flushed the whole field up deeply, following in the stiff clay parts with the subsoil plough. I then brought out my other forces, in the shape of leached ashes, (which cost delivered on the ground $10 per hundred bushels) and spread over the whole, *manured parts and all*, at the rate of 100 bushels per acre, pulverising the ground and mixing well with the harrow. Sowed 2 1-4 bushels oats per acre, harrowed again—sowed one peck of clean fresh clover seed per acre and followed with roller. This was all done in the right way, and *just at the right time*. After the oats were well up, I put the finishing stroke to the whole battle, by bringing up my *corps de reserve*, in the shape of *guano*. The first moist day, all spots that appeared to have been missed in the spreading of ashes, or appeared weak, I dressed over with about 200 pounds guano mixed with 1 bushel plaster per acre, to the amount of about two acres in spots, and spread over the whole field plaster at the rate of one bushel per acre. You will say, perhaps, this is going it rather strong, and requires more capital than can generally be commanded by the most of our farmers. There are very few, however, who have not some half dozen or more worthless colts eating their heads off every year, to say nothing about the hogs and horned cattle, which might be disposed of in some way to raise $100, which would improve permanently 10 acres of land with leached ashes—or they might borrow $100 for 12 months, with almost a certainty of returning it from the increased product on the first crop, as you shall see by the following result of the above experiment.

I have just finished threshing out and cleaning up 1217 bushels of first rate oats, grown upon this field of 26½ acres—an average of 45½ bushels per acre, and no Chester county land ever presented a finer coat of grass. This year it will be cut for hay, and I would not thank any man to insure me two tons per acre. Now for the figures:

Debit.	
2600 bushels ashes,	$260.00
50 wagon loads manure on gullied places,	50.00
400 pounds guano,	8.00
58¼ bushels seed oats—40,	23.40
6½ bushels clover seed,	32.50
Ploughing, seeding, harvesting, &c.,	100.00
	$473.90

Credit.	
1217 bushels oats—40 cts., worth now in market 48,	$486.80
Pasture last fall for my milch cows,	00.00

Straw in abundance—an offset for threshing, &c.

Mr. Editor, what is this land worth now (the improvements of which cost nothing,) more than it was when it would produce but 5 bushels poor corn per acre? Why, if there was nothing to go to the credit side of the account but the improvement alone, it would in my estimation be cheap—dirt cheap.—This field, with judicious cultivation, is now permanently improved, as I can show by many years experience in the same kind of treatment.

I am frequently asked, "how do you bring up those old worn out lands so quickly?" The answer is found in the above example.

I have tried guano, and almost every kind of manure, in almost every way, and have always found them to pay well, *when I put enough on*—stable manure, leached ashes and guano—pretty much in value as I have named them.

Will the improvement of these worn out lands pay? is a question I am frequently asked. I have every reason to believe they will. I commenced the improvement of the place I now live on in the year 1839. At that time I had not pasture sufficient for one poor cow, and have followed it up ever since, giving it just as much of my individual attention as could be spared without injury to my other more legitimate business, and in fact just as much as was necessary to relieve the mind from the harrassments of a more perplexing occupation. The result is, that instead of *not* having one spear of green grass to refresh the eye, or tickle the palate of the poor old cow, or one single *oasis* in this desert of old fields, to resort to in the hot summer months, I have now hundreds of acres of the improved grasses, and have cut during the past year hay enough to keep, and keep well, 70 head of horned cattle, 35 head of mules and horses, besides sundry sheep, hogs, &c. &c., the mules and horses being stabled during the year. Night before the last, when my house was shook to the very foundation by the raging elements without, I sat by a cheerful fire and listened to the peltings of the pitiless storm of snow and rain against the windows—it was a cheerful reflection, that out of all my stock there was not one, even to the suckling calf and pet lamb, but was sheltered from its fury, in warm and comfortable stables, and were ruminating upon beds of clean straw.

I sat down upon the spur of the moment to write you a short letter, partly to answer sundry communications on the subject of farming, which I really could not devote the time to reply to in detail, and partly from a sense of duty, that every man owes to the community in which he lives, to give the result of his experience, and let the community seperate the wheat from the chaff by their own good judgment.

I am fearful the perusal of this will be found tedious. Should it be otherwise, having cleared away the brush, and started the plough, I may, at some leisure moment, give you some further pickings from my memoranda of experiments, and perhaps a description of some of my stock of Devons and Durhams, of which I have a fair specimen of the purest blood in this country.

Let all new beginners keep in view the following *axioms* in farming: Drain your lands well; plough deep and at *the proper time;* pulverize the soil well by repeated ploughing, harrowing and rolling; put on plenty of manure, no matter what it be,—every thing in that shape you can scrape up, buy, borrow or beg; don't spare the seed, and be prodigal in grass seeds; be careful and ascertain, by observation, the *proper time* and *proper manner* of putting them on the ground, (for one is as important as the other,) and old *Zack* himself is not more sure of success.

The question may be asked, what I do with so many mules, horses and horned cattle? They all produce something. The mules are employed in hauling wood, &c. to a population of about 2000 souls here and hereabouts, and in hauling for the factories and shops, and work on the farm. The horses, with the exception of a few for private use, belong to persons connected with the works, and supplied from my loft. The horned cattle supply, in part, the cities of Baltimore and Washington with pure fresh milk, sent both ways from my dairy, daily, via Rail Road.

HORACE CAPRON.

Ashes on Corn.—A correspondent asks the Editor of the Genesee Farmer, what is the best method of applying ashes on corn? Should it be put in the hill when planting?—on top of it after planting?—or after it comes up? And what is the quantity to be applied, either way, of unleached or leached?

To which he replies:—The above are questions of considerable importance. Last season we injured a crop of corn, or rather saw it injured, by the application of *ashes* and *salt* in contact with young tender plants. These were thrown with the hand on each hill. Had the application been made as soon as the corn was covered at planting, spreading the ashes and salt over considerable surface, no injury would have been done, while the fertilizers would have been extremely beneficial.

We shall use this season on a five acre field, a compound of 3 bushels of unleached ashes, 1 of salt, 1 of gypsum, and a like quantity of bone dust per acre. This we shall scatter over each hill as soon as planted.

Rich Artificial Manure.—Samuel Davidson, of Greece, N. Y., obtained one hundred and twenty-two bushels of corn per acre on land to which three bushels of the following manure was applied:—One barrel of human urine, to which was added six pounds of dissolved sulphate of magnesia (epsom salts,) was mixed with enough gypsum to moisten the whole. On another acre which had three bushels of dry plaster, there were ninety bushels. What part of the difference in the crops of these two acres, the mixture produced, would be interesting to know. —*Albany Cultivator.*

Guano.—Our friend Maj. John Jones, of "Wheatland," Bohemia Manor, has bought $700 worth of guano for a spring dressing for some of his fields. We never heard of so large a purchase being made in one spring by any farmer in the United States The Major is a man who does'nt mince matters.—*Cecil Whig.*

From the Marlboro' Gazette.

MEETING OF TOBACCO PLANTERS.

A meeting of Planters of Prince George's County assembled at Upper Marlbro' on Thursday, the 8th of April, pursuant to notice, to take into consideration the present depressed condition of the tobacco Market—and to offer suggestions for placing it on a better footing. A large number of the most influential Planters in the county were present.

On motion of THOMAS F. BOWIE, Esq., WM. R. BARKER, was chosen President, CLEMENT R. CONNICK, Esq., Vice President, and GEORGE W. WILSON appointed Secretary.

On motion, the chair was authorised to appoint a committee of three to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting—THOMAS F. BOWIE, BEN. M. DUCKETT and ALEXANDER KEECH, Esqs., the committee appointed, retired, and after a time reported the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the present system of the Inspection of Tobacco in Baltimore ought to be abolished, and in lieu thereof, State Inspections in the counties where the article of tobocco is grown, established.

2. *Resolved*, That the State of Maryland is under no Constitutional obligation to furnish inspections and storage within its limits for tobacco grown in other States, and such legislation is, in the opinion of this meeting, prejudicial to the tobacco growers of this State.

3. *Resolved*, That the withdrawal from Baltimore of all inspection of tobacco would prevent the influx of foreign tobacco within the limits of Maryland, and thus prevent the ruinous competition which the Planters of this State have hitherto encountered from that source, since the establishment of the warehouses in Baltimore.

4. *Resolved*, That a memorial be prepared and circulated among the citizens of this and other tobacco growing counties of the State, embracing the views set forth in the foregoing resolutions, and praying the Legislature to enact at its next session such laws as will effectually carry out the objects embraced in these resolutions.

5. *Resolved*, That both political parties of this and all other tobacco growing counties be, and they are hereby requested to unite upon the subject of these resolutions, and to offer for public favor no candidates who are not known to be favorable to the same.

The chairman of the committee, THOMAS F. BOWIE, Esq., prefaced the introduction of these resolutions with some appropriate remarks, and strenuously advocated their adoption.

The question was taken separately on each resolution, and they were unanimously adopted.

The chairman, who was empowered to appoint a committee to prepare a memorial under the 4th resolution, named the following gentlemen:

Thomas F. Bowie, Geo. W. Marriott,
Alexander Keech, W. W. W. Bowie.
John D. Bowling,

ALEXANDER KEECH, Esq., submitted the following resolutions; and prefaced their introduction by a pertinent speech:

Resolved, That so long as the present system in regard to the sales of tobacco exists, the buying and selling of the article by the same agent is inadmissible, and that the Planters be recommended to dismiss said agent.

Resolved, That this meeting recommend a per centum compensation to agents instead of the fixed price per hogshead.

THOMAS W. CLAGETT, Esq., offered the following resolutions, and spoke in favor of their adoption: They were adopted:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Planters of Prince George's County to appoint and constitute three special Agents from among the Tobacco Planters of said county who are interested in the prosperity of the tobacco interest, to go to Baltimore and sell their produce, until the inspection of tobacco is brought back to the county.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Tobacco Planters to meet in Convention at Upper Marlboro' on Saturday, the 18th April, instant, to appoint the special Agents for the purposes expressed in the above resolution.

GEORGE W. MARRIOTT, Esq., offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be unanimously tendered to THOMAS F. BOWIE, Esq., for the great exertion and labor he has undergone in behalf of the Tobacco Planters.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Marlbro' Gazette, and that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the editor for his aid in behalf of the Tobacco interest.

WM. R BARKER, President,
C. R. CONNICK, V. President.

GEORGE W. WILSON, Secretary.

FATTENING CATTLE.—Experiment has proved that cattle can be fatted much cheaper on malt than they can on grain, Indian corn, or oil-cake. The following analysis shows that in the malting process, the sugar in the barley is increased fourfold, the gum three-fold, while the gluten and the starch are diminished. While the bushel of malt is considerably increased in value. The increase in quantity will pay for the malting.

Analysis of	*Barley,*	*Malt,*
Gluten,	3	1
Sugar,	4	16
Gum,	5	14
Starch,	88	69
American Artisan.	100 parts.	100 parts.

SUBSOIL PLOUGHING.—Several experiments have been made in England, to test the comparative value of deep and shallow ploughing. The results were in favor of subsoil ploughing for the first year.

TURNIPS PER ACRE.

	Tons.	*Cwt.*	*Lbs.*
Subsoiled,	26	17	2
Ploughed common depth,	20	7	

POTATOES.

Subsoiled,	7	9	2
Trench Ploughed,	7	1	2
Common Ploughed,	6	14	

BARLEY.

Subsoiled,	67 bushels.
Not Subsoiled,	60 3-4 "

In trench ploughing, the first furrow, or soil, is thrown below the second furrow, or subsoil, and the seed has to vegetate, in its first and tender stage, in this earth which has not been subjected to the fertilizing influences of the atmosphere and frosts, and is not sufficiently mixed with vegetable matter and manure. This retards the growth till the roots reach the better soil, when they make a start, and almost overtake the subsoiled portion. We recommend trench ploughing for one year, and afterwards the use of the subsoil plough. The deep soil will insure superior crops even in dry times.—*American Artisan.*

MONTGOMERY COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

GUANO.—The following interesting letter of Mr. CALEB STABLER, upon the use of Guano, has been forwarded to me by Mr. JOHN P. C. PETER, for publication, and to be preserved among the records of this Society. W. VEIRS BOUIC, Sec'y.

SANDY SPRING, *3rd mo. 15th*, 1847.

To JOHN P. C. PETER,

Pres't Montg'y Co. Ag. Society:

My Friend: According to thy request, made on the day of the last meeting of the Agricultural Society, I proceed to give the results of the application of Guano, in some trials of it, either made by me or which have come under my observation; and, although a great many more could have been referred to than those here detailed, I hope they may be enough to induce others to try experiments for themselves. As copying is much more easy for me than to compose, I have concluded to make extracts from a statement with which I recently furnished an acquaintance in Virginia, only making some slight alterations in the phraseology, and, in one instance, giving the actual measure of land and product, instead of an *estimate*, which latter was the only means to judge from, at the time the statement was furnished.

One of the first experiments coming under my notice, although on a small scale, was a very satisfactory one, and was made by a neighbor in the year 1844. He had a small quantity of guano presented to him by a friend in Washington. One teaspoonful was put on each of 23 hills of corn, after the corn was up, by mixing it with the earth immediately over and around the hill. The growth was most luxuriant during the whole season, as I had an opportunity of observing. After the corn matured, I was present and saw it weighed; that from the 23 guanoed hills weighing, unshelled, 10½ pounds—23 hills adjoining not guanoed, 3½ pounds. I saw the same ground in 1845, while in oats, and there was as great a difference in favor of the guano, as when in corn. A bunch of oats, where each hill of corn had stood, marked the spot as plainly as if it had been staked out for the purpose. I examined the place again a few weeks since, being now in clover, and the appearance the same as when in oats, while the intermediate spaces had scarcely any grass on them.

Superintending the farming operations of a friend, who resided in Washington, and who had a farm adjoining mine, I had a field containing about 20 acres sown with oats in the spring of 1844. A dressing of 200 bushels of ground bones was applied to 18½ acres—being nearly 11 bushels per acre, at a cost of 50 cents per bushel: ¾ of an acre had at the rate of 200 pounds Peruvian guano, at a cost of 4,10 per acre, and ¾ of an acre had no manure. The two last lands or strips were side by side, running through the middle of the field. The growth and appearance, until harvest, indicated the result to be, as near as we could judge, about 10 bushels of oats per acre where no manure was used—20 bushels on the part boned, and 40 bushels on the guanoed part. It will be proper to observe that the land was a light and poor chestnut soil, and was limed at the rate of 50 bushels to the acre, for corn, the preceding year. Cloverseed was sown with the oats, and the guanoed part kept the lead during the summer and fall, and continued to do so during the year 1846, when the first crop of clover was cut for hay, and the second for seed, both yielding fine crops—the crop for seed being the third from the application of the guano.

One of my brothers obtained from about 18 acres 325 bushels of wheat in 1846, from the application of 270 pounds of African guano to the acre.

Another one, from a dressing of 200 pounds Peruvian, on inferior land to the other, obtained 14 bushels of wheat to the acre; and in both cases, judging from former crops from the same land, from 3 to 4 bushels per acre would have been the extent of the yield.

In 1845 I sowed broadcast, 260 pounds of Peruvian guano on one acre of my corn land, just after the plough, and harrowed and rolled the ground at once, which was immediately before a rain. It needed no stakes, as the growth showed its whereabouts throughout the season; and when the corn was husked, we thought therewas nearly double the quantity on that acre that there was on the adjoining one, of similar quality before being guanoed. The field was sown with oats the following spring, and that acre was as distinctly marked by the more luxuriant growth as when in corn. It is now in wheat, with a dressing of 275 pounds African to the acre, yet the part guanoed while in corn showed the effect of it until the severe frost of winter set in.

In the fall of 1845, I prepared a lot of 9¼ acres for wheat. It was about the most indifferent land I had, and may readily be supposed to have been poor, when I state the fact, that the whole tract cost $2.05 per acre a few years since, and probably had not had one shovel full of manure upon it for the last fifty years, until the time I now speak of. It had been sown with rye the preceding year, but the whole crop from the 9¼ acres being but 2 bushels, gave rise to many jokes on the part of my acquaintances, as to my skill as a cultivator of that grain. In preparing it for wheat, one land containing about one quarter of an acre, running through the middle of the field, had no manure of any kind. Half an acre was dressed with manure from the sheep and hog pens, and wood pile dirt, and the remainder of 8¾ acres had 1800 pounds of African guano, being about 206 pounds to the acre. The wheat on the manured and guanoed parts we considered about equal in quality, and were harvested together; and the product from the quarter acre, to which no manure had been applied, I got nothing, there not being enough wheat on it to pay for harvesting, and we consequently did not cut it.

The last season on three acres, separated from the above by a lane only, and very little better in quality, I sowed buckwheat, with 100 pounds of African guano per acre: product, 15 bushels of buckwheat per acre, although an unfavorable season for that crop.

In all the foregoing instances, where clover has been sown after the small grain, the growth has been as luxuriant as if the ground had been heavily manured with putrescent manure.

I am aware that it would be much more satisfactory to others, if more precise results generally could have been given instead of depending so much upon *estimates* for relative quantities. But few of us have the time or means for accurate experiments; yet we think we cannot be mistaken in these results—i. e. in a good or fair crop of wheat, when guanoed—and no guano, no wheat: or 14 to 18 bushels to the acre, when the ground had not for many years yielded more than from 3 to 4 bushels, and that too in an unfavorable season for the wheat crop, a severe loss having occurred from the wet weather during the harvest of 1846.

In conclusion it may be remarked that the Farmers' Club of this neighborhood, in their petition to congress for the repeal of the duty on guano, during the session of 1845—'46, gave it as their opinion, that

for every ton properly applied to the wheat crop, an increase of 100 bushels was obtained, and it is believed that subsequent experiments fully sustain that opinion.

The mode of its application, so as to get the greatest benefit from it, is of such importance that I will add to this communication, already perhaps too long, a few general rules for applying it.

It should in all cases be covered with a sufficiency of earth to prevent the escape of the ammonia which is its most active and volatile ingredient; and this should be done as soon after it is spread on the land as possible. In most cases it should be applied broadcast, so that the roots of the plant may get the benefit from it during all stages of its growth. There may be some exceptions, such as tap-rooted plants when the fibrous roots do not extend far, and with such the application to the hill or drill *may* be advisable. If a moderate quantity is used, say from 100 to 300 pounds per acre, and applied broadcast, the guano may be covered by the same operation with covering the seed; but, if applied to the hill or drill, it should be mixed with its bulk of earth before its application, or perhaps what would be better, one inch or so of earth interposed between it and the seed; otherwise the germ of the grain may be destroyed.

Very repectfully,
CALEB STABLER.

[*From Skinner's Farmer's Library.*]

PENNSYLVANIA FARMING,

RECOMMENDED TO BE PRACTICED IN MARYLAND, NATURALLY A BETTER WHEAT COUNTRY.

THE following letter was written by a plain, practical, working farmer giving his views in plain terms —as one neighbor does to another—without any view of appearing in print. It need not be read with the less attention or profit, on that account. We are sorry to understand that farming is not improving* as generally as might be wished, in a region so blessed by Nature with a rich and enduring soil and pure healthy atmosphere. If she does not keep pace with other sections, *query*, is it that her inhabitants despise book-knowledge; or is it, as some would contend, that they *read too much* of what is going on in the wide world of Agriculture? On reading, we solicited the favor of being allowed to publish it. If there be in it nothing absolutely new, there is that which cannot well be too often repeated.

UTICA, January 29, 1847.

Dear Sir: In my last letter I mentioned something relative to the improvement of land in Lancaster county. I am fully convinced that if a proper and judicious method of improving land was introduced into *Frederick county*, that in the course of six or eight years it would produce double to what it does at this time. I consider that part of this county, where I am acquainted, a *much better wheat land than that of Lancaster county*, and, under similar cultivation, would bring *more wheat to the acre.* I would not dare to say that every farm would bring double. No doubt there are many good farmers here, as well as there; yet, I must say, I have been unfortunate in not meeting with many of that kind.

The most of all the farms within my knowledge both in the limestone, as well as the red-lands, have become deteriorated and inert from the circumstance of a wrong mode of farming. A uniform mode of shallow-plowing, say from five to seven inches deep —and that almost continually under the plow—with now and then a little starved crop of clover, and often the cattle turned on before it is six inches high: is it any wonder that these complaints are heard about bad crops? Nothing is more convincing proof to me that plants derive a great deal of their nourishment from the air, seeing the crops, and considering the manner of cultivation. All land that has a good subsoil and what is generally called loam, is susceptible of improvement; and the only time it can be made available is late in the fall, after the subsoil has become saturated with the fall rains, the wetter the better. There ought, by all means, to be a heavy coat of something to turn down The plowing must be a foot deep. Three inches or four of the subsoil which lies under seven inches, if well applied, would soon pay the State debt. What a pity to have so much hidden treasure unemployed and unproductive? When the genial rays of the sun spread a benign influence around in the spring season, causing man and beast and bird to rejoice, vegetation also rears its head to praise its Maker. This is the time also to prepare food, first for plants, and afterwards for man and beast. Fermentation and decomposition then take place.

I would now say something about deep-plowing: A considerable quantity of the five inches of subsoil turned up last fall, and frozen last winter, will now become available for the food of plants: amelioration takes place, it becomes friable and moulders down, becomes commingled with the topsoil, undergoes now a state of fermentation—a kind of chemical process; and here is also going on, at the same time, the decomposition of the vegetable matter turned under in the fall. Here is a fine range for the corn-roots to seek their supply—instead of six or seven inches, here are twelve. Here is a place to hide the roots from the sun, and here is a little cistern to hold water when there is a little to spare, to be drawn up by the rays of the sun when wanted.

As we have got through with the fresh start for improving the land—especially if it is possible, before planting the corn, to put a little manure on, as also fifty bushels of lime to the acre—(this would be doing the thing right)—we will now leave you with this advice: Work the corn well early; be sure to have no work to do in it after it becomes a foot high. The next crop to be put in is wheat, the next summer. Commence plowing in May, harrow in June, plow in July, harrow in August, plow the third and last time the first week in September, and sow about the middle of the month. As soon as you have finished harrowing the wheat, sow to each acre eight quarts of timothy seed; then on with your roller, and roll all down smooth.

Then in the spring, to every six acres, one bushel of clover-seed. The next summer there must be *no stock put on before the first of July*, and be sure none the fall before except a few hogs, if they do not root, after the wheat is off. The next summer, mow the first crop about the first of July; and let the second crop stand, to be turned under as before, a foot deep. Now you have got one once through. This plan may be altered and changed to suit circumstances, as may be required. If wished, it may be put in *rye* after the wheat; or it might remain three years in grass. The field might be put in wheat the same fall, by cut-

[*Altho' our friend Skinner is right in saying that the improvement is not "as general as might be wished," in Maryland, yet we are happy in being able to assure him, that there is a decided improvement going on in many of our counties—and that the objection to "book farming" is wearing away, is evinced by the heavy increase of the subscription list of our friend's pet, the "American Farmer."—Ed. A. F.]

ting off the corn, but the grass will never succeed so well, and, therefore, I would never advise that plan.

It is *large crops of grass* that will improve the land cheaper and faster than any other mode of improvement.

As I have spun out a pretty long yarn already, I will soon come to a close, after saying something about the subsoil and deep-plowing. If the land is light and dry, and the subsoil-land is open and porous, pervious to water, with a large proportion of sand, such land might be plowed a foot deep in the spring for corn. The fall, however, is the proper time for all subsoil-plowing, and no other time will answer for land when the subsoil is of hard, stiff clay. The frost is the only and proper agent to commence the work of deepening the soil.

I really feel as if the boy was making an attempt to instruct the master. Well, if it should be so, I know you will attribute my saying what I have said to a pure intention.

To conclude the whole matter, a deep rich soil is indispensable, if you want good crops. Now, the great point is, let every farmer go to work. Let him not only work, but *read* and *study*; and the man that shall find out the most judicious plan of deepening and improving the soil, let him have a great monument raised to his memory. I am sure he would be more deserving *than if he had killed a thousand Mexicans.*

I see you are doing something on the subject of Agricultural Chemistry. I hope it will meet with favor; the subject ought to be introduced and encouraged everywhere. Respectfully,

WM. TODD.

N. B. If I should have the pleasure of seeing you, I will then tell you the kind of a plow necessary to plow a foot deep, and many other things that may be entertaining.

To Hon. D. W. NAILL, Senator, Annapolis.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

BALTIMORE: MAY 1, 1847.

☞The communication of Col. *Capron*, as to the mode of his improving worn-out lands, will be interesting to every reader, and particularly so to the numerous gentlemen, throughout the Union, who have addressed communications to him upon the subject. The motto of the Colonel, is—☞*Go ahead*—he does go ahead, and in his course compels every obstacle to yield to his energetic assaults.

☞We refer the reader to the very interesting paper in this No. of Mr. Stabler, of Montgomery.

We have received the proceedings of the meeting for the formation of an Agricultural Society, held in Leonardtown, on the 13th of April, together with the Constitution, adopted for the same. We have have also received a Report from the Committee on Bay-side Farming, to the Maryland Agricultural Society, for the Eastern Shore; and a Report on Fields and Fencing, made by a committee appointed by the Agricultural Society of Montgomery County, which we regret our inability to present to our readers in this No.—they shall appear in our next.

CORRECTION—In describing R. Sinclair, jr. & Co's. Drill Machine in our last number of the "Farmer," instead of Subsoil Plow, read, "the famous Maryland Self-Sharpening Plow"—Also, instead of $15, we learn the price of this excellent implement is $20.

☞TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—As the value of most agricultural products have risen in value, with a prospect of some years continuance, the time seems propitious for the increase of our subscription list, and we would, therefore, respectfully ask of each of our present patrons to interest himself among his neighbors and friends, so as to add one more new subscriber to our present number. Such an effort, if made, would prove of infinite benefit, not only to us but to the cause of agriculture, and as the task is one of easy accomplishment, we flatter ourself that that *esprit du corps* which abounds among our readers, will not only cause the reasonableness of our request to be at once recognized, but ensure its being carried into effect.

TO OUR EXCHANGES.

To our brethren of the press, many of whom flatter us, by regularly transferring to their columns, every month, no inconsiderable portion of our labors, we would respectfully ask the favor of giving a few insertions to the annexed short Prospectus for our next volume:

"The American Farmer,"

And Spirit of the Agricultural Journals of the Day.

A new volume of this old and popular agricultural work, commences on the 1st of July. It is published on the first of every month, each No. containing 32 large octavo pages, at $1 per annum—6 copies for $5—13 copies for $10.

The *American Farmer* has now been in existence since 1819, and was the first periodical ever published in the United States, devoted exclusively to the interests of the cultivators of the soil—many similar works have since sprung into existence, and have passed away, whilst the *pioneer* in the good cause has steadily pursued its way, and in its ripe old age, evinces all the freshness and vigor of youth. The publisher feels conscious, that his numerous patrons will bear him out in the assertion, that at no stage of its existence has his journal been received with more favor than at the present time. Gentlemen of the highest standing, and eminent for their zeal and devotion to their time-honored calling who have been subscribers to the work since its first appearance to the present time (and we have a number of them still on our list,) have but recently borne testimony to the fact, that it is not excelled in point of practical utility by any of the numerous journals with which our country now abounds. Whilst these assurances are flattering to our pride, they will serve as a stimulus to future exertions. All communications to be addressed to SAMUEL SANDS,

Publisher American Farmer,
122 *Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.*

PRIDE OF CHINA—*Melia Azedarack*, of *Linn.*—sometimes called *Bead Tree*, from the appearance of the berries it bears—it is also called the *Pride of India*—It is one of the most beautiful of ornamental trees, and should be extensively cultivated for that purpose. Our highly esteemed friend, Dr. *S. B. Martin*, of this city, has presented us with a small quantity of the seed, of the above tree, saved from one of the species in his yard, which he requests us to distribute to those desirous of raising it.

LIMING.—In our pages of this month will be found a highly valuable paper on the use of lime, being a prize essay, for which £10 was awarded by an agricultural society in England. The use of lime has increased to an almost incredible extent in this State, within a few years. In February, 1840, Mr E. J. Cooper, of this city, commenced burning it for agricultural purposes, and so small was the demand, that months elapsed before a bushel of it was taken off his hands, and it was feared by many, that his enterprise would be a failure—during the first year, however, he disposed of fifty thousand bushels, and the demand has since been steadily on the increase, and his calculation is, that during the present year, his sales will amount to *one million of bushels*—and the sales of the other dealers will probably increase the amount used *half a million* more! Mr. Cooper is the pioneer in this business, and deserves the thanks of the farming interest, for his laudable efforts in their behalf—When he first commenced burning, the cost of the article to the farmer was 12½ cts. per bushel; as soon as the business would allow it, a reduction was made by him in the price, although he had no competition—the increased demand and the facilities now enjoyed, has enabled him to put the cost of the article, delivered on board of vessels, at his establishment, at six cents, thus placing it within the reach of every farmer to test its great value—Mr. Cooper informs us, that those who were the least able to purchase, or less prompt in their payments, when he first commenced, are now among the most able and punctual of his customers.

MR. COAD'S REPORT.

We have just read the Report made by the Hon. *G. D. Coad*, from the committee on Agriculture, to the House of Delegates of Maryland, on the 6th of March last, in relation to the appointment of an *agricultural chemist*. We took this report up with the view of making an *abstract*; but on reading it, we came to the conclusion that we could not do so without doing injustice to the subject, as well as to the author. Mr. *Coad* has treated the subject with great ability, and demonstrated, by a course of reasoning as powerful as conclusive, that the interests of the agricultural community require the appointment of an agricultural chemist, as a means of imparting to them the requisite knowledge, to enable them to make a judicious application of the mineral, calcareous and vegetable resources which abound in our State, in the improvement of the soil, and that it is alike the duty and interest of the State to defray the expense of such an officer.

For one we thank the author of this Report, on more accounts than one. We thank him for the pleasure we derived in reading the luminous, just, and statesmanlike views which he has taken—we thank him for the bold and manly tone, in which he advocates the agricultural interest, and vindicates its claims to consideration—and we thank him, because, in that advocacy, and that vindication, he has had the courage to speak the language of a heart feeling, what it uttered.

The matter at issue is one of profound moment to every farmer and planter of Maryland, and we shall seize an early occasion to lay the entire report before our readers.

THE CROPS.—We learn from various sections of our State, that the Wheat looks badly—The unfavorable winter, and the very dry spring, thus far, has disappointed the hopes of the farmer.

The Cecil Whig of the 24th, says: "Some farmers in this neighborhood are ploughing up their wheat, and preparing to plant corn instead, so unpromising is the appearance of the former grain."

The Howard Dis. Press of the same date, says:

"Owing to the unfavorable weather in the winter, which caused the roots of the grain to be exposed, and the dry season since, much of the wheat in this county looks very bad. In some places it looks well.—The Mediterranean variety generally looks promising."

The Marlboro' Gazette of Friday, says:

"We hear that Dr. Bayne examined his Peach orchard, and found the fruit on trees in even the less exposed positions entirely destroyed. His loss, as well as that of other fruit gardeners, will be considerable. The crops have suffered some, but to what extent we have not been able to learn.

In the neighborhood of Washington the fruit on the Peach trees has been almost entirely destroyed, and we learn that the principal fruit growers for the Baltimore Market, have had their early fruit killed by the frost of last week.

The Williamsport (Washington Co. Md) Times of Saturday says, the growing wheat in this part of the country looks decidedly bad, just now. A goodly number of our agricultural friends are quick to grumble at the slightest indication of a short crop, but we think, if rain should not soon come, that a cause for grumbling will not be unfounded. The earth is very remarkably dry—no rain of any consequence having fallen since the thunder-shower of Tuesday morning, the 6th inst."

The Kent News of Saturday, says: the weather still continues very dry—scarcely more rain has fallen in April than would wet a blanket. When we were boys we often heard of "April Showers." The small grain is suffering for rain."

The Easton Gazette of Saturday says: the spring has thus far been cold and variable with us, and the propects of the earth we fear suffered somewhat in consequence. The absence of rain and moisture has however served, in some measure, to protect the blossoming fruit from blight; while the uniform coolness of the atmosphere has doubtless saved the wheat fields from the ravages of the fly.

Our excellent friend Col. Goldsborough of Otwell, whose intelligent and inquisitive mind is never without useful employment, writes us, of this date, (19th inst.) as follows:

"While you were surrendering yourself to the pleasing influences of the dormitating god, I was measuring ice in a horse-trough—rather over 1-4 of an inch thick. Put that down in your diary—it is somewhat rdmarkable—doubtless there was fine skating at Albany this morning."

PROSPECTS OF GRAIN PROSPECTIVELY CONSIDERED.

We have extracted the following from a recent letter from the *Paris Correspondent* of the New York Herald, to the editors of that paper. The writer had been speaking of the present failure of the crops of Europe, and of the prospect which presented itself to his mind, that, in Europe, the supply will continue for a long series of years insufficient to meet the demands of its population, owing to the great disproportion which exists, and must continue to exist, between the increase of population, and the facilities for growing breadstuffs and their substitutes. From the view which the writer takes, it is evident that he indulges the opinion, that the present *famine*, though *accelerated* in its visitation by the failure of the potato crop in Great Britain, and on the Continent, is not so much to be ascribed to that failure, and of the shortness of the grain crops, as to the fact, that population had increased in a ratio greatly beyond the means of subsistence. It is not our purpose to attempt to controvert this position, because, at the present moment, we have not the data to enable us to do so, and would not, therefore, venture to oppose our assertion to the *opinions* of the writer in question, which, for aught we know, may have been based on statistical facts. We, however, believe that the cause of the *scarcity, now existing*, does not date back so remotely as is fixed by the writer, and that however much a superabundant population may have tended to aggravate it, that the failure of the grain crops last year, in many of those European countries which have heretofore been large supplyers, as well as that of the Potato crops, had a very material agency in bringing about the present melancholy state of affairs. We are not prepared to say with the writer, that "*the prospect ahead is worse than the realities of the past*"—for we should be loath, indeed, to arrive at the conclusion, that the famine which has so afflicted our transatlantic brethren for the past and present year, should through the dispensations of Providence, be in store for them in the future, for a long continued series of years. But, although we would, in our regard for our fellow-men, be disposed to reject the gloomy picture drawn in prospective, we can but commend the advice of the writer to our agricultural brethren. He says:

"*Go to work, therefore, and plant corn and wheat.*" There is much of prudent wisdom in this advice, as it is but reasonable to suppose, that the European demand, for some years to come, will be very great, and that the demand of the *next year* will be fully as great as can be supplied by our commercial marine. England has not, for many years been able, even in the most fruitful seasons, to raise enough grain to supply the necessities of her people. Heretofore, she has drawn the chief portion of her deficient supplies from the Baltic, the Black Sea, and from some of the States of Germany, which countries, until the past season were nearly always blessed with a superabundance. Now, however, they are dependant upon other nations, and cannot, under the most favorable auspices, be presumed for a year or two at least to have much surplus produce, and will not, therefore, be in a condition to interfere with us to any considerable extent. Indulging in these views, we avail ourself of the occasion to impress it upon our agricultural friends, to make an energetic effort to put in as much *corn* as they can probably *manure, prepare the ground for, and tend well*,—as they may rest assured, *that their next crop, like the present, will command a good price.*

We would have them too, to be looking ahead, so as to be enabled to *increase* their sowing of wheat next fall.

A word or two more and we will close.

☞Would not *corn* be a more lucrative crop than Tobacco, in the present state of the market? ☜ And having asked the question, we will give the extract to which we have before alluded. Here it is:

"In the meantime, during the last thirty years, the different populations have been increasing, till in certain portions of the Continent, such as Belgium, France, and Ireland, the means of subsistence is unable to support the people of particular districts. This new crisis of human society has been hurried on by the failure of the potato. The prospect ahead is worse than the realities of the past. Europe, hereafter, will annually require an increasing quantity of food from some other country, to supply the *growing* deficiency. This can only be got from America—from the United States—from the great North-west of the Union. Go to work, therefore, plant corn and sow wheat, for the period has come when the accumulated wealth of a thousand years—the gold, silver and jewels of Europe must cross the Atlantic and take up their residence in the great west."

A friend has called our attention to the following paragraph—He informs us that a similar trial of sea-ore was made by a farmer of his acquaintance, which resulted in a very fine crop of potatoes, which was attributed to the use of that weed, whilst his neighbors had an almost entire failure.

POTATO DISEASE.—The Yarmouth (Me.) Register states that sea-weed used as manure in potato hills effectually prevents the Potato disease. Also that peat is made to produce the same result. We had a fine field of potatoes last year, entirely unaffected by the rot, while other lots around us were more or less affected, and some of them badly. We attributed the entire exemption, in our own case, to the use of tanner's manure, containing, among other ingredients, a considerable per centage of lime.

FINE STOCK.—We are requested to state, that Mr. James Gowen intends offering at public sale, about the latter end of May, a number of fine Durham Cattle, among them several young Bulls and Heifers of the finest blood.

Flower Seeds of all kinds, if not done before should now be sown.

THE WHEAT CROP—THE APRIL NO. OF THE FARMER.

The following is from one of the best and most successful farmers in Carroll County:

The prospects for a growing crop in this county generally, are not good by any means, tho' there are some fields as fine as I ever saw at this season of the year,—all the northern and western exposures have suffered exceedingly; indeed some are entirely killed. Should the winter have been as severe throughout the country, a short crop must be the result.

I received the Farmer for April, and am delighted with its contents; indeed you deserve the thanks of your subscribers for the efficient manner you cater for their profit and amusement.

The Centersvill Times of Saturday, says the wheat throughout Queen Ann's county looks very indifferent. It stands quite thin upon the ground, and from the late frosts and continued dry weather, seems to be "going back rather than forward," to use our farmer's phrase.

Foreign Demand for Breadstuffs.—We have received, by the steamer, our regular files of foreign journals down to March 4th. On a careful examination of these, particularly the Mark Lane Express, (the best informed, and most reliable paper in the Kingdom,) we see no reason to expect a fall in the price of breadstuffs till after harvest. It is difficult to condense the evidence into the small space we have left for this article, on which this opinion is founded.—We will give a few facts only:

Bread is higher in Paris than it has been in fifty years. Several German States have prohibited the exportation of grain, from fear of a famine. There are not vessels enough in the world that can be spared from other branches of commerce, to overstock the British islands with food. The Government has recently borrowed forty millions of dollars with which to buy grain for the destitute. They are to be fed till harvest, and have no potatoes. If the hungry millions can get one half that nature demands, they will consume more breadstuffs than we dare to estimate in figures. The London Morning Chronicle says, the grain needed will load some 2,500 vessels of 600 tons each. Nothing like this number can be found to transport grain from the United States to England.

Prices cannot well rise much higher here, because flour, wheat, corn, and meal can only be shipped in limited quantity, no matter what their value in Europe. In the event of short crops, at the coming harvest, a wide-spread famine is regarded as inevitable. Many are *hoarding* grain in anticipation of such an event. Fresh meat is said to be very cheap, by reason of the fact that animals are killed to prevent their consumption of food needed for human sustenance.

Great complaints are made of the bad condition in which American Provisions and Wool reach the British market. Bales of wool have been returned, on account of dirt, gum, &c.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Important Invention.—We visited on Saturday the sheet-iron shop of Mr. John Cline, near the junction of Front and Columbia, and found the proprietor engaged in the construction of an ingenious contrivance for drying corn prior to grinding. It is doubtless known to most of our readers that, in exporting meal to Europe, it becomes musty and useless; the corn has, previous to grinding to undergo some drying process. Heretofore, although money and time have been employed, no better method has been adopted than the common malt kiln. Some other contrivances, however, than the one we speak of have been resorted to, but none we believe so rapid in the process of drying as to be of sufficient utility. The one Mr. C. is constructing will doubtless meet this difficulty, as it is capable of drying about 5,000 bushels a day. The credit of the invention, we are informed, is due to our fellow-citizen, Mr. L. Fagin, who, we understand has already received at his mill orders for meal sufficient to justify the expense necessary to the construction of the corn dryer alluded to, the cost of which will be about $1,500. We believe Mr. F. has made no application for a patent; but the invention will be of great utility in advancing the already rapidly increasing provision trade between this country and Europe; and we think the inventor should derive all possible benefit from the result of his ingenuity and labor. Mr. Cline has exhibited both skill and energy in the construction of this work, and will shortly have it ready for use, when it will be worth the walk to to see it in operation. Almost every day exhibits some new evidence of the ability of Cincinnati mechanics.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

The cultivation of Cotton in British India was under consideration at the recent annual meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. E. Armitage, Esq. Mayor of Manchester and President of the Chamber, stated that in 1836 there were 219,000 bags shipped from India to England; and that in the same year the United States supplied 764,707 bags; in 1845 England derived from India only 155,000 bags, showing a diminution of production, whilst the United States, in that year, shipped to England 2,555,000 bags. Mr. A. attributed the failure in India to the abuse of patronage in that quarter, and the increase in the U. States to the self-reliance of our planters.

☞ We have received several varieties of Wheat from the farm of Mr. Edward Stabler, near Sandy Spring, in this County—the height of No. 1 being about 2½ feet; Nos. 2 and 3, not quite so high, but far superior to any we have ever seen, thus early. Some few years since, the greater portion of the field did not, when in cultivation, produce one barrel of merchantable Corn to the acre. It has since had 12 bushels of lime to the acre, and last fall, a light dressing of both bone dust and guano—6 to 8 bushels of the former, and 80 to 100 lbs. Peruvian guano to the acre. These are but fair samples of the whole field. Each sample appears to be the produce of a single grain. The growth is as thick on the ground as it is luxuriant. Let all who have poor worn out lands, that bring scarcely enough to pay taxes, adopt the same method of making them yield heavy and luxuriant crops, and Montgomery will soon become the garden spot of Maryland. It can be done.—*Rockville Journal.*

To Destroy Red Ants.—As every housekeeper may not know how to get rid of these troublesome little intruders, I will state my experience. Place a piece of fat bacon, or a pan of grease or butter near the place where they enter the kitchen or pantry.—This will soon attract them together, when they can be easily removed, or destroyed by a little hot water. Thousands may be destroyed in this way in a few days.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

NEW CASTLE (DEL.) AGRICULTURAL CLUB.

The Agricultural Club met at Mr. C. P. Holcomb's, Devondale.

Dr. Thompson exhibited a specimen of Early English Potatoes; said to produce well. and to be three weeks earlier than the Mercer, called the Walnut leaf. They had been cultivated by Mr. ———, a farmer near Burlington, and were on sale by Mr. Dreer, Seedsman, Philadelphia.

Mr. Jackson.—They resemble the English Ash Top, a favorite Potato in England, which we used to consider very early.

A specimen of white corn, being one of four fair ears grown on a single stalk, on the farm of Captain Barr, a successful farmer near Frenchtown, the yield on good land having been some sixty bushels to the acre, were exhibited.

Major Carr.—The kernel is not deep enough to measure well; and the cob is large in proportion, though it is a very fair round handsome white Corn, but I think we shall continue to grow our yellow, somewhat on the gourd: the English now give it the preference, and it is quoted higher than the white.

Major Andrews.—And the English are right; it is the best even for the table.

Dr. Thompson.—The experience and practice of all the South are against you there.

Major Andrews.—This is a mere matter of *taste*, Doctor!

Dr. Thompson.—Indian bread, whatever the color of the corn, I believe to be more wholesome than wheat bread, in part from its *mechanical* operation in assisting the process of digestion; it may almost be eaten warm with impunity.

Mr. Sawdon.—We ought not to be satisfied till we have made sixty bushels the average crop.

Mr. Jackson.—It will be a good while first; that is a large crop for an average crop, though I do not doubt but in a short time, with a good market, it will be done.

Mr. Sawdon.—Lime, Clover and Plaster, which has doubled the average yield in this county within the last ten years, can double it again in the next.

Major Jones.—I have just purchased 18 tons of Guano, and propose applying it on my corn ground. My experience and inquiries have satisfied me that the best way is to spread or sow it broad-cast, and plough it in.

Mr. Canby.—That mode of application may do, and I think perhaps will do, but I am satisfied it has generally done more hurt than good, in our mode of application to or near the hill about the young plants.

Major Jones.—I know it has frequently produced, in our hot dry summers, applying it on or near the surface, injury rather than benefit. Jonathan Jenkins, of Camden, in this State, an observing intelligent young man, who has had considerable experience in the use of Guano, told the Veteran Editor of the Farmer's Library, Mr. Skinner, and myself, who passed a night at his house a few weeks since, that he decidedly preferred ploughing in; that it prevented the volatile parts from escaping, and there was little or no danger of injury to the Plants.—Mr. Skinner seemed to concur in this, and thought the plough would not put it below the reach of the ramified and penetrating roots of the Corn Plant; and this is certainly high authority.

Mr. Holcomb.—I was surprised to learn that about $4 a head will cover the expense of driving store cattle in the fall from Illinois, we can't compete with them in raising stock.

Major Andrews.—No! for they can be bought there at four years old for about $12a$14 a head; we could not breed and raise them to that age for twice the money. They must breed them and we will graze them, or some of them.

Mr. Gregg.—But we shall continue to breed heifers for the Pail and steers for Working Oxen.

Mr. Jackson.—I would prefer letting the Yankees break them for us.

The Club after dinner adjourned to the Ploughing field, a fine field of sixty acres, where the Ploughs were under way. Four mules attached to Prouty's Wheel Plough, harnessed as they work to a wagon, two and two, was doing good work, while the Moore Plough was doing equally well along side of it.

Mr. Jackson.—You might go deeper, your ploughs are running scant five inches.

Mr. Holcomb.—They are intended to go six which is as deep as I dare go on this soil at this Ploughing.

Major Carr.—The use of mules is getting more common with us, and I have no doubt they are a good and cheap farm team.

Dr. Thompson.—Wilmington is getting to be quite a mart for the sale of them, I understand 40 fine mules were sold from one drove a few days since.

Mr. Holcomb.—I mean never to buy a horse again, except for driving, and shall use oxen less than formerly. Four years experience with mules induces me to give them decidedly the preference.—The late Nicholas Biddle once made a calculation of the expense to the farmers of the United States of keeping up fences, a sum that would almost exhaust the British Exchequer, but the capital sunk in horses must nearly equal it—and much of this precarious and expensive instrument, I am satisfied may be saved by substituting mules.

Mr. Canby.—We shall require the largest sized Western mules for our soil, and besides in many instances on small farms for instance, where the same team is useful for the farm and road—for going to market or church, the mule will hardly do as a substitute, though I think well of them, and the use of them is certainly greatly increasing.

The subjects named for consultation at the next monthly meeting were, the best mode of shocking grain;—whether all things considered it is best to house or stack grain—and the Potato crop.

N. Y. FARMERS' CLUB.

Communicated to the New York Farmer and Mechanic.

March 30, 1847.

Hon. James Tallmadge in the Chair. Henry Meigs, Secretary.

C. N. Bement, of Albany—The following valuable experiment made by him in the planting of potatoes, was transmitted to the club by T. B. Wakeman, the corresponding Secretary, who is at present in Albany, on the business of the Institute.

T. B. WAKEMAN ESQ.—*Dear Sir*,—On looking over my *Diary* a few days since, which I kept during my residence on my farm, I found the following experiment in planting potatoes, which I offer for the consideration of the Farmers' Club.

I had understood from some publication or other, that it was a nice piece of economy to plant the eyes only of the potatoes, and give the heart to the pigs. Knowing well too that a farmer who would wish to thrive, must save all he can and waste nothing, I thought it was a peice of economy worth attending to. I therefore fed the hearts to the pigs and I supposed they did the beasts some good; the dissertations to the contrary notwithstanding. It struck me,

however, that though potatoes would grow from eyes, and that hearts might fat pigs, whether these same hearts might not be more valuable as affording nutriment to the young shoots of the potatoes than the pigs. I therefore weighed two pounds of potatoes, and after cutting the eyes out, planted them in four hills, the eyes and hearts being equal in weight, each one pound. For other hills I planted with two pounds of potatoes cut in the common way, eye and heart together; and also four other hills with two pounds planted whole; and on raising them in the fall, and weighing the crop, the eyes without hearts weighed fourteen pounds and a half; eye and heart cut, twenty-seven and a half pounds; and those planted whole, weighed twenty-seven pounds. They were all of the same variety, pink eyes. The ground was equally good, and though the season was too dry, they all fared alike. Four hills of the red potatoes, planted in the same ground, and of the same weight, yielded but thirteen pounds.

The experiment is on a small scale, but it is sufficient to satisfy me that the taking the hearts from the cuttings, is robbing them of that, "which neither enriches the *pigs* much, but makes the cuttings *poor indeed*." This experiment also serves to show that whether potatoes are cut or planted whole, the difference is of no consequence. What is gained by cutting would not pay for the labor. As to the red potatoes, I must confess I was *beat*—why they should give only half as much as their white neighbors, the pinkeyes, I know not. I know long since, as every one knows, that some kinds of potatoes are much more prolific than others; the worst for eating being generally the greatest bearers.

With great respect, I remain, sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. N. BEMENT.

Mr. D'J. Brown—presented for distribution, an improved variety of Indian corn, raised by John Brown, of Long Island, in Lake Winnipissiogee in New Hampshire, in lat. 43° 40! The following account of it is extracted from the 3d number of the American Agriculturist, volume VI., for March, 1847, viz: The island on which my farm is, comprises about 1,100 acres. A large portion of it is good arable land; the soil brownish yellow loam and where cultivated is warm and retentive of manures. The sub-soil is of a bright yellow, underlaid by a hard pan. A specimen of the soil from a highly cultivated field, which had produced 130 bushels of corn to the acre, was analyzed by Dr. C. T. Jackson, of Boston, and gave the following results. Mechanical seperation of 1,000 grains of gravel, sand and loam.

Coarse pebbles	90
Fine do.	260
Fine loam	650
	1,000

Chemical Analysis of 100 Grains.

Insoluble Silicates	80.8
Peroxide of Iron	2.2
Alumina	4.0
Salts of lime	0.4
Magnesia (a trace)	
Phosphate of Alumina (a trace)	
Vegetable matter	8.7
Water	3.9
	100--

500 grains of the soil were digested in boiling water, 2-3 grains d ssolved; the solution was of a yellow color, consisting of

Vegetable matter	2.0
Mineral do.	0.3
	2.3

The residue from the solution before burning, was acid, and after burning, alkaline. The acid was then a vegetable acid. The following substances were taken up by the water, viz: Muriatic, sulphuric, carbonic, and phosphoric acids, soda, lime, magnesia, silica, iron and manganese.

On this soil, after a crop of potatoes, in the fall, I cast on 18 or 20 loads of barn yard manure, (fifty bushels to the load) spread it broad cast and plough it in. From the beginning to the middle of May following, harrow the ground well and add thirty loads of green unfermented stable manure made during the winter, and immediately plough it in sufficiently deep to be well covered. By this process the coat of fine manure, applied the fall previous, becomes well incorporated with the soil, and gives the young corn plants a rapid start, while the coarse manure applied in the spring lends its aid in filling out the ears. From the 20th to the 25th of May, the ground is again well harrowed and shortly after, planted. The variety of corn I employ (which sometimes bears my name) was produced by cultivating for a succession of years, selected ears of the northern eight-rowed yellow corn, *with cobs having small butt-ends*, of good length and uniform size, *the second ripe in the field*—and taken *from stalks bearing more than two ears each stalk*. The grains of this corn are large and the cobs small—the ears usually from ten to thirteen inches in length. The largest crop I have raised is *one hundred and thirty-six bushels* of *shelled corn* per acre—weighing in the ear 9,420 bbls. or 70 lbs. to each bushel, including the cob, and *when shelled* 59 lbs. a bushel. I plant my corn in hills (four kernels to each) three feet apart one way, and two feet the other, reducing the number in each hill to three plants. The first hoeing is neatly done, when the plants are about three inches high. In July I dress the hill by a second and third hoeing, lightly moving the surface of the soil, without making any mould or hill—leaving the ground quite level and smooth. Early in September, or as soon as the ears are completely formed, and their silks begin to dry up and wither, I top the corn for winter fodder. Towards the end of that month the crop is usually harvested, immediately after husked, and stored on the ear, in the granary until required for the market or the mill.

Note.— This variety of corn, from the high degree of estimate in which it grows, appears to be adapted to all the New England States, New York, New Jersey, a portion of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Canada West, Iowa, Oregon, &c.

John W. Chambers, clerk of the Institute, then shelled five ears of this *Brown* corn, about ten inches long each, in presence of the club and the grains from them just filled a quart measure.

The Chairman—It is a practice among farmers, or of some of them, to turn the sod of their fields in the spring and then plant on it. Let us urge them to turn it in the fall, so that by exposure to the winter frosts, the grubs may be killed, then harrow the ground in the spring. Others say that when the young grass of the sod has started in the spring, then turn it over and the grubs will go down to feed on the tender grass, and let the corn alone. Farmers in different districts differ about this.

I present for examination a curious vegetable production of a vine resembling in many particulars the hop vine. This potatoe, for something like that it is,

resembles in figure a bishop. Mr. Dorr of Galveston, says that it is from the mountains of Mexico. It is an annual, and is used there as a potato. Some time ago I had two of these potatoes, which I planted, the vines from them grew some 15 feet in length, and had 20 or 30 of these potatoes or excrescences on the joints of the vine.

Samuel Allen—presented a letter from Richard H. Jones, of Charleston, S. C, on the subject of the new silk grass, which was read.

This silk grass is from the Yucca Filamentosa. Some persons are also engaged in producing for market the fibre of bear's grass, calling it silk grass. General Call of Florida, is engaged in preparing the Yucca Filamentosa. Mr. Jones desires to know what soil this plant delights in? what amount of fibre it produces? what is it worth, &c. and where the seeds of it can be procured.

D. Jay Browne—General Call has communicated with the Navy Department of the U. S. on this subject. The plant in question, I believe to be the *Yucca, gloriosa*, commonly called Adam's Needle. It is a native from Virginia to Florida, and has been used from time immemorial by the Indians, for cordage, nets, &c. It is cultivated in England as a conservatory plant, being more perfect in its vegetation, as such, than when grown in the open air.

Dr. Underhill—Mr. Beal, of N. Y. has brought here for trial, an article to be dissolved in water, and in the solution, potato sets are to be steeped for twenty-four hours, and it is said the disease will be avoided. Mr. Beal has three other packages for sale, at cost. The article is prepared in England.—Let some members try it.

WOOL GROWERS CONVENTION.

A Convention of Wool Growers assembled at Steubenville, Ohio, on the 10th Feb. Alex. Campbell was appointed Chairman and Wm. H. Ladd and Jacob Ferkius, Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was briefly stated by the Chairman to be, to take into consideration the wool producing interest in all its bearings, including the breeding of sheep, the production and preparation of wool, its prior disposition, and the means of securing the best markets, and an adequate remuneration.

A communication was read from L. A Morrell, Esq, showing the importance to Wool Growers, of some more systematic plan for the disposition of their fleeces, than that now adopted—and recommending that wool depots be established to accomplish the object. The suggestion was adopted, and Wheeling, Va. fixed on for the Western Depot and Springfield, Mass. for the Eastern.

A committee was appointed to prepare an address to wool growers, on the importance of having their wools properly prepared for market, it having been most satisfactorily ascertained, that the wool grown in Eastern Ohio, Western Virginia and Pennsylvania, is considered by the manufacturers as equal to any grown in any country in the world.—Jno. Brown, from the said committee, read a written report on the best mode of preparing wools for market and kindred subjects, which is appended:

PREPARING WOOL FOR MARKET.

The best mode of preparing wool for market is as follows:—First, before washing, remove carefully with the shears all locks containing dirt in a hardened state. Then wet the sheep in every part, and let them stand crowded together for an hour or two.

They should be taken out of the water (when first put in for wetting) as quickly as may be after the wool is fairly wet, in order to retain a soapy substance the fleece contains, which acts upon the dirt and gum in the wool while the sheep stand before washing. The soapy substance is the first thing to escape as washing is commonly done. The best mode of washing is to use a fall of three feet or over, turning the sheep in different ways under the fall, till the action of the water brings every part of the fleece to an almost snowy whiteness. A much less fall will answer as well if the sheet of water is 8 or 10 inches deep. If the water under the fall is not deep enough to remain clear while the sheep are in, a plank bottom should be provided to prevent any sand or earthy substance from getting into the wool by stirring up the water. A clear rock bottom is just as good. When a fall cannot be had, a clear running stream should be found, and the dirt worked out perfectly from all parts of the fleece with the hands after first soaking the sheep as before mentioned.

To wash sheep immediately after a soaking rain will answer very well, instead of wetting as above.

The sheep when washed, should be driven to a clean grassy field, free from bare spots of earth, and avoiding muddy and dusty roads on the way after washing. The shearing should be done as soon after washing as the wool is dry, which will be in two or three dry days.—When confined for shearing, the flock should be kept well littered, and the floors or tables, or whatever place they are sheared upon, should be kept thoroughly clean. The fleeces must be kept whole by the shearers, or they (the shearers) are wholly unfit for their business.

After the fleeces are taken off, they should be placed on a smooth, clean floor, or table with the outer end upwards, and be carefully examined all over by patting with the hands to find every *burr*, which should be taken out without fail. The fleece should then be rolled up snugly, and tied with a small twine. If farmers would not suffer a burr-bearing plant to live in their sight, it would be vastly better and would cost but very little, yearly. Of this we speak from experience. A disregard of these little things, (the whole cost of which is but little, in addition to the expense of putting up wool,) is the greater hindrance to the sale of American wools in England or France, and our farmers have generally no idea of the injury they suffer by a neglect of these matters, together with the shameful, dishonest practice of tying up their fleeces with ten, and even twenty feet of small rope; or with strips of bark two or three inches wide, instead of two or three feet of small twine—wrapping up coarse and unwashed wool inside of some of the finest fleeces, —putting in dirt balls, dirty sweepings of barn floors —doing up their fleeces wet, so that they often mould.

The laws of England are said to make such things a penal offence, and would our farmers put their wool in such a condition yearly, as some now do, and as a good farmer would be proud of doing with his wheat, pork, butter, &c., we should soon have enough of English and French competitors in our wool market, which would do much more for the trade than any protective measures we can ever hope for. Our slovenly dishonest habits, deprive us of foreign competition, and leave us entirely at the mercy of our large manufacturing companies, bodies without souls. The qualities of American wool are such as to overcome in some small measure, all the disadvantages under which they must be sold in

a foreign market for want of reputation, and small shipments of American wools have been made the past season with a small profit to the shipper. Every pound that we can export not only brings so much money into the country, but improves the market at home

Some very judicious wool-dealers recommend keeping out of the fleeces, small scattering locks. But we are on the whole disposed to advise that all clean locks be put within the fleece to to which they properly belong; it appearing to us, to be more properly the business of the grader and wool sorter to separate them from the fleeces, than for the farmer, who in many instances is under no advantages for using them, or disposing of them for their value. We do not think the remarks of English wool-growers in reference to Fribs, applicable to farmers. At any rate this has been our uniform practice, and we have yet to hear the first word of complaint about the condition of our wool either in this country or England. The wools put up in first rate order and stored away in a clean secure place, the next thing is for the holder to become informed in regard to its value. This, he may generally do through some disinterested source if he will not be in too great a hurry, which by the way is all wrong, as the throwing of such an immense quantity upon the market at once, has the most certain effect to reduce the price, as money is not to be had to buy all the wools of the country at once, unless they are sold so low as to give the profits of the business to others than the growers. If the wool is to be sold at home, the grower need have no anxiety about losing a sale by letting wool-buyers go away two or three times without it.

From the Genesee Farmer.

MILK—ITS PRODUCTION AND PROPERTIES.

There is no product of modern husbandry that better deserves the study of the farmer than that of Milk. It is the natural and most appropriate food for the young and growing bodies of the highest order of living beings. Milk is remarkable for holding in solution every element required by nature to form lean meat, tendon, bone, brain, nerves, hair, wool, and every other organized substance found in the body of man, or his domestic animals. When we compare the yield of this life-sustaining fluid, as drawn from the best cows in civilized society, with that afforded by the native wild cattle of California, or the unimproved breeds of Missouri and southern Illinois, we witness a demonstration of the fact that, the natural secretion of milk can be vastly augmented by artificial means.

It is a practical question of great moment to determine whether human skill and science can farther improve the milk-forming capacity of the one million of cows now kept in the State of New York. Can any available change be made, either in the breeding or feeding of these animals, by which any given quantity of grass, roots, or grain will yield more milk, more butter, and more cheese than it now does? Is it possible in the course of time to produce a million of cows in this State all of which shall be as valuable for dairy purposes, as the one thousand best cows now kept in it?

That such a result can be accomplished, we entertain not a doubt. And were it accomplished, the net productive value of the cows of New York would be increased five-fold beyond what it now is. Let us suppose that the annual expense of keeping a cow is ten dollars, making the cost of a million ten millions of dollars. As a whole, the capital invested in this property would yield a fair interest if the cows gave a nett profit of two dollars each. To yield this, each cow must pay all expenses and one quart of milk a day for 200 days in a year, worth a cent a quart. If all the cows in the State could be made to pay all expenses and yield five quarts of milk a day surplus, where they now yield but one quart, it is plain the profits would be five times larger than they now are, so far as pounds of butter, cheese, pork, and other products of the dairy are concerned.

We make these preliminary remarks, because farmers are apt to forget that a cow which yields from a given amount of forage consumed only one quart of milk a day, over and above the expense of her keep, is really worth only one fifth as much for dairy purposes, as she would be if her daily product was five quarts instead of one, surplus.

It is not our present purpose to enter into the matter of breeding cows on scientific and physiological principles, in order to show how any race will be likely to grow better and, for many generations to come, as it has already been improved for the production of milk, butter, and cheese. It is the improvement of the quality, and an increase in the quantity of milk from cows already in hand, that now claim the attention of the reader. The writer has charge and the management of 50 cows belonging to the "Rochester Milk Company." Experience at this establishment has shown that steeping, or soaking cut corn stalks in boiling water, or other food for cows, greatly increases the secretion of milk. Carrots are regularly fed at least once a day to each cow. We intend to plant ten acres in carrots and five with sugar beets, for feeding cows this season. The company have six acres of winter rye sown for early feed by cutting the same. The cows are kept in a stable or yard the year round. Major Stewart, who has had the control of the farming operations for the last three years, is confident that he has cut full eleven tons of dry corn fodder, from a single acre sown broad cast—the land of course is very rich. Oats and peas cut green are excellent for soiling, and on suitable land yield well. Clover mown, and about half made into hay, is capital food for cows. By keeping all animals off the field, manuring well with the things that nature uses to make clover, and seeding thick, three heavy crops may be cut in a season. All ruminant animals need a variety of food to preserve their systems in a healthy condition. Hence, a feed of clover, timothy, oats, peas, corn and cob meal cooked, brewer's grains, shorts, cornstalks, potatoes, turneps, carrots, beets, pumpkins, &c., can be variously combined so as to suit the appetite or whim of each cow, and cause her to elaborate a generous quantity of milk, if nature has endowed her with the power for so doing. Water, salt, pure air, and clean stables must all be strictly attended to, as well as regular feeding and milking.

Repeated analysis made by pupils in the laboratory of the editor, show that two pounds of good milk contain as much dry matter, exclusive of water, as one pound of fresh beef steak. The latter usually has 25 per cent. of dry solid meat, and milk 12½ per cent of cheese, butter, and sugar.

Of the twelve and a half parts of solid matter in 100 of milk as it comes from the cow, we usually find not far from three and a half butter, four sugar, and five cheese. The sugar of milk is obtained by evaporating whey to one-third or less of its bulk, and placing it in a warm oven to form chrystal of sugar just as crystals of common salt may be formed by

solar evaporation. Before evaporation, care should be taken to separate all the curd and oil or butter from the whey. We may take occasion, if we can find room, to describe the process by which any intelligent person may test the quantity of cheese, butter, sugar, and water in the milk of any cow, he may have on his farm.

There is but little doubt that the casein or curd in milk is held in solution by the presence of soda, which being neutralized as soon as lactic acid is formed in warm weather, the curd becomes thick and whey is evolved. The sal-soda of the shops is cheap, and the addition of a few drams in a pan of sweet milk, will keep it so for 8 or ten hours after it would become sour and coagulated without some chemical check. Soda does no injury whatever either to butter or milk, for tea or coffee.

Where cream is churned, its temperature should be about 55 degrees; if all the milk is churned, its temperature should be ten degrees higher. Considerable care is necessary to separate all the butter from the butter milk. By evaporating the latter to dryness, and testing for butter, we often find a quantity which, if saved, would add considerably to the products of the dairy during a season. Still greater care is necessary in making cheese, not only to coagulate all the casein, (cheese,) but to save from running into the whey the oil or butter in the curd.—Cheese is apt to be injured by an excess of rennet, an excess of salt, or those of a bad quality.

HORTICULTURAL.

WORK IN THE GARDEN.

Taking it for granted that you have attended to our advice of the last and preceding months, and provided yourself with plants we recommended—we shall proceed to state what now should be done.

Early Cabbages.—Prepare a bed, by freely manuring, digging and raking it, and then set out your cabbage plants for summer use. Cabbages are gross feeders, and, therefore, require to be well manured. The safest plan to prevent attacks from the cut worm, which frequently, in the course of a night or two, will destroy nearly a whole bed of plants, is to make a paste-like mixture of *soot, flour of sulphur*, and *salt*, with just enough water to reduce the mass to the proper consistence. As you are about to insert the plant in the earth, dip the roots and stem, up to the lower leaves, into this mixture. This will not only serve to repel the worm but give an early start to the growth of the plant, and preserve it in health.

Lettuce Plants.—Set out your lettuce plants to head.

Melons of all kinds, as also Cucumbers, should now be planted. A small quantity of ashes should be mixed with the manure used in forming the hills. *It is said* that *Guano*, in small quantity, is an excellent addition to the *compost* which may be used, in the formation of the hills, and that the whole should be well mixed with the soil in making the hill. Not more than two or three plants of Water-melon, Canteleupes or musk-melons, should be permitted to remain in a hill,—from 6 to 9 seed should, however be planted in each hill. When the plants get into the rough leaf, is the time to thin them out.

Squashes.—You should forthwith prepare a bed, make your hills, and plant your squash seed.

Sweet Potatoes.—If you do not cultivate these in the field, you should at least prepare a bed in your garden, and plant a sufficient number of hills to serve your family. A sandy soil, with a good sunny exposure, suits this delicious root best.

Corn for Roasting Ears.—Select a good loamy bed, looking well to the south, manure it well, dig the manure in deeply, rake well, and plant it with the earliest variety of corn for roasting ears.

Cauliflowers.—If you have Cauliflower plants ready, plant them out. If not, sow the seed, in order that you may have heads of this rich and marrow-like vegetable in early fall.

Brussels Sprouts.—Sow a bed of these, to furnish sprouts for your table.

Borecole.—Sow a bed of these to supply yourself with heads for late autumn, winter and spring consumption.

Sowing Cabbage Seed.—Prepare a bed on your border and sow the various kinds of cabbage seed for fall and winter use.

Early Turnips.—Prepare a good deep loamy bed, by manuring with cow-yard manure—give a plentiful supply—have this dug in carefully—rake the bed well, then put on about an inch in depth of well rotted manure, or rich mould, rake this on thoroughly—then sow *Early Dutch Turnip Seed*—rake in, and finish, by sowing on the bed, a mixture of lime and ashes in equal quantities, and pat the bed with the back of the spade, or run a garden roller over it. When the plants first come up, *early, each morning, until they get into the rough leaf*, sow plaster over them—or with a mop sprinkle fish oil over them—if you have neither of these convenient, sow soot on them. Each of these ingredients will answer the double purpose, of encouraging their growth, and of protecting them from the fly. But, to be effectual, the operation must be repeated until the plants get into the rough leaf. When the plants are large enough, thin them out, so as to stand 6 inches apart, with the hoe. In two weeks afterwards, weed them with the hoe, and their cultivation will have been done.

Broccoli.—Sow the seed of this vegetable for fall use.

Peas.—Plant a few rows of Peas, to come in when the earlier planted shall have been gone.

Beans.—Bunch Beans and Pole, of varieties, should now be planted, and to ensure a continuous supply, in two weeks, you should plant again. They will grow in any soil moderately rich, though clay suits them best.

Sowing Lettuce and Radish.—Sow these seeds, at intervals of two weeks, in order that you may have a continuous supply.

Spinach.—Select a moist, shady, loamy-spot, pre-

pare it, by manuring, digging, and raking, divide it into three parts, and at intervals of two weeks, sow spinach seed, so that your family may be ensured in a prolongued supply of this palatable vegetable.

Small Salading.—Sow the seed of all kinds of small salads.

Onions.—Weed out your onions, but be careful *not* to draw the earth around the roots. If the weather should prove dry, water them with soap suds.

Carrots, Parsnips and Beets.—Manure a bed with well-rotted manure, spade it in, then rake, and lay off your drills, two feet apart, and drill in seeds of each of these roots. Treat them as directed under the head of "Farm Work." Your earlier ones should now be weeded and thinned out.

Celery.—If you have plants you may set them out. If you have none, prepare a bed and sow some seed.

Asparagus.—Keep your asparagus beds clean from weeds.

Parsley.—Sow a small bed for culinary use.

Peppers.—Sow pepper seed, the sooner the better.

Tomatoes.—Set out your early Tomatoes plants—be sure to give them plenty of manure.

For late use you should now sow some seed in a good warm border.

Egg Plants.—Set out your early plants—and sow seed.

Endive.—Sow a small bed of Endive. The white and green curled kinds are the best.

Okra.—Sow a small bed of these, to furnish plants for your main crop.

Nasturtiums.—Sow seeds of this excellent vegetable as early in this month as possible.

Strawberry.—If the weather should be dry, you will find that watering will help this fruit much.

Irish Potatoes.—Plant a bed of these to succeed the earlier planted. For the method of planting see our remarks on this head in our "Work on the Farm."

Dahlias.—Plant out your Dahlia roots. Give them plenty of manure—don't cover the crown of the bulb more than two inches, and water them occasionally, in dry weather with soap suds.

Watering.—Use your watering pot freely in times of drought, but always late in the afternoon.

If you follow our advice, and attend to the sowing and planting of all we recommend, and attend to their cultivation throughout the season, you may rely upon it that you will have a garden of which you may well be proud. That you may do so, and succeed, you have our most sincere wishes.

SELECT LIST OF FRUITS.

The Fruit Committee of the Genesee Valley Horticultural Society, having been requested to furnish small select lists of fruits, have published the following:

The Committee in presenting the following list wish to state that they have confined themselves wholly to such varieties as have been satisfactorily proved in this section.

So great is the diversity of taste in regard to the merits of fruits, and so numerous the excellent varieties from which to choose, that the Committee have experienced some difficulty in adopting a list even as extended as this.

There are no doubt many other varieties as good, and, in the opinion of some, perhaps better than some of these; but the Committee are unanimously agreed, that the excellence of this selection is beyond a doubt, and that the whole or a part, as circumstances require, may be cultivated with entire confidence. The names are placed in the order of ripening.

APPLES.

Summer Apples—July to September.—Early Harvest, Early Strawberry, Red Astracan, Sweet Bough, Golden Sweet.

Fall Apples—September to December.—Early Joe, Porter, St. Lawrence, Jersey Sweet, Gravenstein, Fall Jenneting.

Winter Apples—December to June.—Holland Pippin, Twenty Ounce, Faumese, Red Canada, Peck's Pleasant, Yellow Bell Flower, Swaar, Talman Sweet, Rhode Island Greening, Esopus Spitzenburg, Baldwin, Green Sweeting, Northern Spy, Roxbury Russet, Yellow Newton Pippin.

PEARS.

Summer Pears—July to September.—Madeleine, Bloodgood, Osband's Summer, or *Summer Vergalieu*, Belle of Brussels, or *Belle of August*, Dearborn's Seedling, Bartlett.

Fall Pears—September to November.—Stevens' Genessee, White Doyenne or Vergalieu, Seckel, Onondaga or Swan's Orange, Gray Doyenne, Brown Beurre, Beurre Diel, Dutchesse d'Augouleme.

Winter Pears.—November to March.—Beurre d'Aremberg, Prince's St. Germain, Winter Nelis, Passe Colmar, Winter Bell or Pound.

CHERRIES.

Early Purple, Bigarreau d'Mai, May Duke, Elton, Black Tartarian, Black Eagle, Belle de Cholsy, Yellow Spanish, Napoleon Bigarreau, Dower's Late, Large English Morello.

PLUMS.

Green Gage, Imperial Gage, Duane's Purple, Huling's Superb, Smith's Orleans, Washington, Coe's Golden Drop, Winter Damson.

P. Barry,
S. Miller,
A. Sawyer,
J. W. Bissell,
S. Moulson,
} Committee.

Rochester, Jan. 14, 1847.

[The selection contains many fine fruits. "Holland Pippin" we perceive (perhaps by an error of the printer's) is placed among *winter* apples. It is properly an Autumn apple in this country, though a winter fruit in England. It is a very valuable *cooking* fruit—often confounded in this country with the *Fall Pippin*, a fine dessert variety, (keeps till midwinter at the north,)—which it resembles in growth and external appearance only. The *Early Joe* apple is a new variety, chiefly known about Rochester, and a most excellent fruit of very sprightly, agreeable flavor. We have large bearing trees of both these sorts. We would substitute *Flesh colored Bigarreau* for *Napoleon*, and *Columbia Plum* for *Duane's Purple*. But the Committee proceed on a sound principle in recommending only such as have been well tested in their district of the State.—*Gen. Far.*

FLORICULTURAL.

FLOWERS—*Work for May.*

Prepared for the American Farmer by S. Feast&Son, Florists.

Camellias will now have finished their growth, and should be syringed frequently over the foliage.

Azaleas should be plentifully supplied with water.

Geraniums should have plenty of water, and if in bloom, should be protected from the scorching rays of the sun.

Oranges and Lemons will now be in bloom, and should receive plenty of air and water.

Chrysanthemums may now be propagated from cuttings or suckers.

Brompton and Queen Stocks may now be sown for blooming next winter.

Annual Flower Seeds should now be sown.

Tender Annuals sown in pots in March may now be transplanted.

Verbenas and other summer flowering plants should be planted now.

Tuberoses, Tiger Flowers, Gladioluses and other summer flowering bulbs, should be planted at once.

Roses in pots may now be planted out with success.

Dahlias may be planted from now until the middle of June. *Greenhouse Plants* should be removed to the open air this month.

METHOD OF LENGTHENING THE BLOOMING TIME OF FLOWERS.—The evanescent nature of flowers, and their beauty, has passed into a proverb. The following expedient will be useful to flower painters, and others. It is well known that the great object of the existence of a plant is the maturation of its seed. This cannot be effected as a general rule, unless the pollen dust is applied to the stigma of the flower; and if this be artifically prevented, it has been found that the flower retains its beauty for several days longer than would be the case if allowed to impregnate its seed. The experiment may be two ways: either the anthers, which are the pollen receptacles, may be cut off with a pair of scissors as soon as the flower opens; or the stigma may in similar maner be removed, and the same end is effected, as the pollen cannot now, even if it falls upon the style, accomplish its object. If geraniums be thus treated, they will preserve all their freshness, sometimes for upwards of a week or ten days; and in their case, as the stamina and anthers are very pretty objects, it is better to remove the style of the flower entirely, and none but the eye of a botanist can detect the amputation. This singular fact is not new. Sir James Smith, in the middle of the last century discovered it; but it is not as generally known as it ought to be.—*American Ar.*

NOTES ON SOME SELECT ANNUALS.

BY A DISCIPLE OF FLORA, NEW YORK.

Dear Sir.—Just at this season, no doubt, some of your readers, who may be novices in floriculture, will be looking over the seedsmen's catalogues, in the pleasing hope of selecting something to give gaiety, brightness and profusion of blossom to their flower gardens. I remember how much I used to be puzzled with fine botanical names, and at last selected in a good deal the same way that I suppose a person buys a ticket—trusting to good fortune a great deal, and to knowledge of the matter in hand very little. The result is very similar in both cases. It is by no means an uncommon occurrence, when you think you have purchased the seed of some new annual flower, the Latin name of which gives you not even a glimmering notion of its character, to find that the plants produced have coarse leaves, and an insignificant bloom. I have, therefore, thought I might use my little experience to the advantage of those of your readers who are yet *beginners* in gardening matters, by giving them a select list of about *forty of the best annuals*, that I have tried and found really handsome, easily grown, and well worthy of cultivation.

ANAGALLIS INDICA, *Indian Anagallis.*—Dwarf trailing habit, flowers in July and August. Flowers blue.

AGERATUM MEXICANUM, *Mexican Ageratum.*—Upright habit, height a foot and a half. July and Aug. Flowers pale blue.

ARGEMONE GRANDIFLORA, *Large-flowered Argemone.*—Habit branching, thistle-like leaves, large poppy-like flowers, 2 ft. high. August.

BARTONIA AUREA, *Golden Bartonia.*—Habit spreading, large brilliant golden blossoms, suitable for beds or masses, 1 ft. high. August.

BRANCHYCOME IBERIDIFOLIA, *Swan Daisy.*—Habit trailing, leaves small, height six inches, color changes blue and pink to white. July to Sept.

CACALIA COCCINEA, *Scarlet Tassel Flower.*—Habit dwarf-tufted, blossoms tufted like little tassels, orange scarlet, one foot high. July to October.

CALANDRINA SPECIOSA, *Beautiful Calandrina.*—Habit trailing, flowers bright rose-color, brilliient in the sun, height six inches. July and August.

CALENDULA OFFICINALIS, *English Pot-Marigold.*—The prettiest and dwarfest of all marigolds; always in bloom, makes a good mass, one foot high. July till November.

CALLIOPSIS BICOLOR, *Golden Coreopsis.*—Habit erect, branched, flower yellow with dark brown centre, 2 feet. July to Oct.

CALLISTEMMA HORTENSE, *China Aster.*—Well known; some of the double quilled-sorts, called *German Asters* (of many colors,) are superb; 1 foot. Aug. to Sept.

CLARKIA ELEGANS, *Elegant Clarkia.*—Habit branching, flowers delicate and pretty, 1 foot high. June and July. Should be sown very early, or in the fall previous.

COLLINSIA BICOLOR, *Two-colored Collinsia.*—Habit erect, flowers numerous and pretty. June and July. White and lilac.

COLLINSIA GRANDIFLORA, *Large-flowered Collinsia.*—More dwarf and spreading than the last; flowers blue and purple; one foot high; makes a pretty mass.

CONVOLVULUS MINOR, *Dwarf Convolvulus.*—Habit spreading or trailing; flowers like little "morning glories," particolored, blue, white, and yellow; one foot. July to September.

DELPHINIUM AJACIS, *Double dwarf Larkspur.*—Erect; flowers nearly as handsome as hyacinths; of various shades—white, purple, rose, blue, &c. Should be sown in September to do finely; one foot. July.

ERYSIMUM PEROFFSKIANUM, *Palestine Mustard.*—Erect, showy; deep orange blossoms, like single wall-flowers; make a rich mass. June.

ESCHOLTZIA CALIFORNICA, *California Poppy.*—Habit dwarfish and spreading; blooms all summer; flowers very glossy, bright yellow; one foot; makes a good mass. (E. CROCREA is deep orange-colored.)

EUTOCA VISCIDA, *Viscid Utoca.*—Habit erect; branching; flowers sapphire blue, height one foot. July and Aug.

GILIA CAPITATA, *Blue Gilia.*—Habit branching; flowers small, in dense heads, pale blue; July to September.

GYPSOPHILA ELEGANS, *Elegant Gypsophila.*—Pretty; dwarfish habit, trailing; flowers numerous, small, pale pink; six inches. June, July.

HELICHRYSUM MACRANTHUM, *Large Everlasting Flower.*—Habit erect; flowers white, tipped with red; two feet. July to Oct.

HIBISCUS AFRICANUS, *African Hibiscus.*—Erect, branching; large mellow-like blossom, color cream with rich brown centre; one and a half feet. July to October.

IPOMEA QUAMOCLIT, *Cypress Vine.*—One of the most delicate and pretty climbers; flowers like crimson-stars; 8 feet. Aug. Nov.

IBERIS CDORATA, *Candy Tuft.*—Branching; there are two sorts, white and purple; both pretty, and abundant bloomers; one foot. June, July.

KONGIA MARATIMA, *Sweet Alyssum.*—Habit resembles mignonette; abundance of small white flowers from June to Nov.; six inches; makes a pretty mass.

LIPTOSIPHON DEMI-FLORUS, *Close-flowered Liptosiphon.*—Habit dwarf, slender; flowers rosy lilac; one foot. July. (Should be planted early.)

LUPINUS NANUS, *Dwarf Lupin.*—Erect; purple and blue; six inches. July to Sept.

MALOPE GRANDIFLORA, *Large-flowered Malope.*—Habit erect; flowers marrow-like, ash-shaped, large and pretty; two feet. July and Aug.

NEMOPHILA INSIGNIS, *Beautiful Nemophila.*—Habit dwarf, spreading; flowers like small cups, delicate blue and white; makes a pretty bed; six inches. June.

PETUNIA PHŒNICIA, *Petunias.*—Several colors, from white to rich purple; makes rich ever-blooming masses; one foot. June to Nov.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII, *Drummond's Phlox.*—Habit dwarfish, spreading; charming for masses or beds; always in bloom; varies in shade from rose to purple; one foot high.

PORTULACCA SPLENDENS, *Splendid Portulacca.*—Dwarf, trailing; leaves small; flowers large, rosy crimson; makes a rich bed; six inches. July to October.

PORTULACCA THELLUSONI, *Scarlet Portulacca.*—Exactly like the last, but with scarlet blossoms. July to October.

SCHISANTHUS PINNATUS, *Wing-leaved Schisanthus.*—Erect, branching; flowers prettily cut, blue, purple, and yellow; one and a half feet. July and Aug.

SILENE PENDULA, *Pendulous Catch-fly.*-Dwarf, bushy habit; flowers pink-like; blooms a great deal. June to August.

TROPŒOLUM ADUNCUM, *Canary bird Flower.*—A climber; curious and pretty; light yellow blossom; grows freely and blooms abundantly; 10 feet. July ot September.

Yours, &c.,

A DISCIPLE OF FLORA.

New York, March, 1847. [*Downing's Hort.*

☞WILLMAN'S ILLUSTRATED BOTANY.—This is the title of a beautiful work, a few Nos. of which have been left with us, and which we commend to the attention of ladies and gentlemen, fond of flowers and the study of Botany—It can be examined at the bookstore attached to this office, where subscriptions will be received. It is published Monthly at $3 per annum. Each No. is embellished with 4 beautifully colored engravings of flowers.

REMEDY FOR YELLOW BUGS.—Hiram Steele, Esq., (Representative from Cummington) has handed to us the following communication.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

"Yesterday I heard of a new experiment in preventing those yellow bugs from killing our cucumbers and other vines in the spring. Happening at Mr. Holmes' shop, he asked me if I wanted to know what would prevent the bugs from eating my vines this spring. I told him I should be glad to find some antidote but should not be a full believer until I had proved it. He said I should be satisfied when he told. He said a Mr. Besbe last season had his vines eat up two or three times, and he determined to do something to stop them. He took cotton batting and peeled it off in thin flakes and put it over the plants and a bug could not get near them. The edges of the cotton he covered with earth so that it staid in its place, and his plants grew finely, the cotton being no obstruction to light, heat and air."

OLD TREES.—An opinion has prevailed that the old and best pears have become worthless. This is an error. If the old trees, which produce poor fruit, are well manured, they will be restored to their former value, and yield good fruit, large and fine. It is a common opinion, that, after setting trees, the work is finished. Trees profit by manure, as other vegetables do. Feed bountifully, and you may reap bountifully. Everything possessing life, whether animal, bird or vegetable, whether living on land, in the air, or in the water, must eat, drink, and breathe, to sustain life. An oyster or clam requires very little air; deprive them of it and they perish. Land animals and vegetables must not be suffocated with water, nor those of the water by air. Agricultural papers have done much to improve the system of farming of late. Farmers will profit, and be well rewarded beyond their cost, by reading them regularly. I gathered quinces to-day, in my garden, in town, and found the largest to measure 12½ inches in circumference, and weighed 15½ ounces.

Schenectady, Oct. 22. DAVID TOMLINSON.

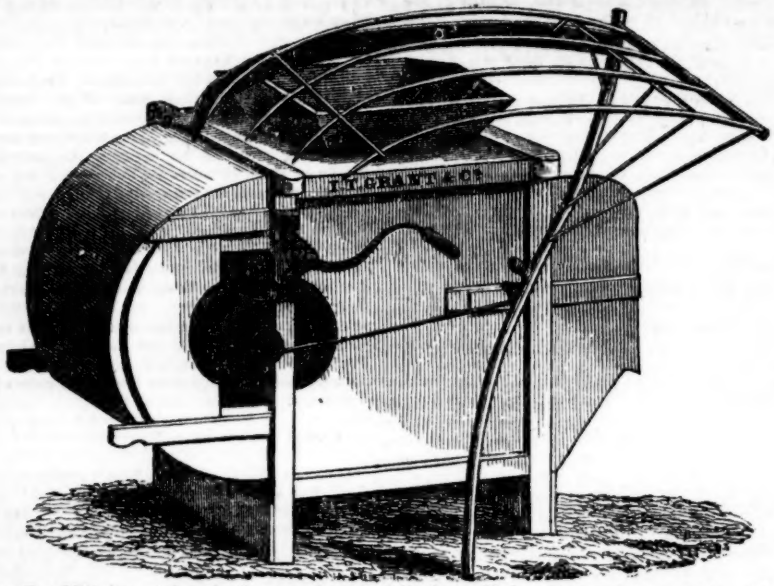
TO FARMERS & POTATO GROWERS.

For some years past, the people of this country have sustained many serious losses in consequence of the Rot, and general failure of the potato crops. We have felt this calamity in our own country, very much during the past twelve months.

Now my friends, such having been the case, I will here suggest a mode which will prevent the Rot, and produce the usual crop. I speak from experience in this matter. Let every farmer plant his potatoes above ground in the following way. When your ground is well covered with manure, every 2½ or 3 feet throw 2 light furrows together, within 2 or 3 in., then lay your seed on the top 10 or 12 inches apart, and cover it lightly. Afterwards give them the ordinary plowing or dressing. The seed remains near the surface, the ground becomes more mellow, the potato grows much larger, and in a wet season the unnecessary water will run off and prevent the Rot.

This experiment was tried by a gentleman, in a lot, one half of which was put in the ordinary way, by ploughing down, and the other half put in as above. In the fall, when taken up, not one could be found diseased, and more than double the quantity in bulk, as they had grown much larger than those planted on the other part of the lot. *Lancaster Examiner.*

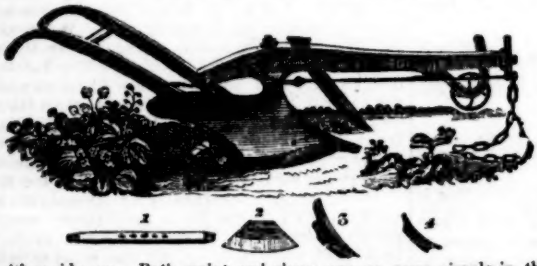
I. T. GRANT'S PATENT FAN MILLS AND GRAIN CRADLES.



These Fan Mills have taken the first premium at four of the N. York State Agricultural Fairs, at the Fairs in Pennsylvania in 1845 and 1846, and also received the highest Premium at both of the Agricultural exhibitions in Maryland in 1846 which were held at Easton in Talbot Co. and at Marlboro' in Prince George's Co. They were awarded the first premium at the Fair of the Mechanic's Institute, held in the city of New York in 1846, and also at a large number of County Fairs. They received the highest consideration at the great National Fair recently held at the city of Washington, and it has uniformly taken the first Premium wherever it has been presented for competition. They have had frequent trials of them against time, and find no difficulty in chaffing and screening one bushel of wheat per minute, (with the large sizes,) taking out all the Chess, Cockle and Smut at the same time, being the only Mill that cleans wheat at one operation, known to the Inventor; (all other mills have to run the wheat through twice to perform the same labor.) They will also clean all other kinds of Grain and seed at once running through the mill, (as given by directions.) They are made of the best materials and workmanship, the bearings all turned, and finished equal to factory machinery: the shaking works are on the same side with the crank of the mill; they turn very easy, so much so, that a boy can turn them with perfect ease. Each Mill has seven Sieves to accompany it, sufficient to clean all kinds of grain and seed. Grant's Grain Cradles are of superior quality, which have been awarded the first premium at the New York State Fair, and all other Fairs at which the same has been presented, and are the best Cradles now in use. E. Whitman is the only agent for the Sale of them in Maryland.

Prices of Grant's Wheat Fan—No. 1, $25—No. 2. $27½—No. 3, $30—No. 4, $32½—No. 5, $35.

RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON'S SELF-SHARPENING AND ADJUSTING STEEL-POINTED PLOWS.



These ploughs are constructed upon an *improved* self-sharpening principle. The point is a *wrought bar of iron, steeled* at each end, about twenty inches in length, *straight*, and passes upward into the body of the plough. As it wears away it is easily moved forward; and as it becomes blunt it is turned the other side up, thus always presenting a sharp point of *full length* and proper shape. When one end of the point or bar is worn off five inches, it is reversed, and the other end performs a like service. The wing or share is also reversible, and can be used either end forward, or either side up. Both point and share are so very simple in their construction, that any blacksmith can renew them at trifling expense. For Sale by E. Whitman Jr., Baltimore.

ANOTHER CALL FOR IRELAND.

The following letter from Maria Edgeworth has just been received by an intimate acquaintance and correspondent:

EDGEWORTHSTOWN, March 11, 1847.

To the ladies of America; more particularly,

To the ladies of New York:

Dear, kind and charitable ladies,—You are, as I am informed, well disposed to contribute to the relief of the distressed Irish; but before you yield to your feelings of pity, and pour forth your bounty, you wish to have credible assurance that the accounts which you have seen in the public papers of their distresses are true representations, and not exaggerated pictures.

I am encouraged by some of my many excellent friends in your country to hope that you will not consider my addressing you at this moment as obtrusive. I am encouraged to hope that you will believe in the truth of the assurance I give you that the accounts you see in the public papers, one of which I send with this letter, are not exaggerated. From my long residence in Ireland, during and since the lifetime of my father, R. L. Edgeworth, and from my connections in Ireland, you may infer that I have means of information, and, from my public character, so far as you can see it in my writings, or gather it from private friends who have visited this country, I trust that you will believe that I am incapable of exaggerating for *any* purpose—especially not for the purpose of working upon your feelings.

I assure you that, during my sixty-six years residence in Ireland, I never knew of distress equal to the present. I will not give you any private instances—some might touch you deeply, but none can or *ought* to strike you and influence your feelings and your actions so much as the general information—the positive facts of greatest magnitude, and awful consequence. Famine, disease, deaths innumerable, are in *all* parts of this kingdom—putrefaction and pestilence in some—and if the people are not *immediately* relieved by supplies of food, and enabled by supplies of seed to sow the land, the famine, diseases, deaths and pestilence must be still more dreadful next year.

At this moment a vast quantity of the land in Ireland lies untilled for want both of men to till and of seed to sow it.

The men who have been employed in public works, now when *almost* too late they are turned back to till the ground, as tenants or as laborers for themselves or others, have merely and hardly been supported by their wages at the public works, and cannot now, without wages or with lowered wages, feed themselves or work to prepare a crop for next season.

Food—actual food—is wanted; but *seed* is more wanted—*most wanted*—oats and barley. Supply might come from America of barley in time for sowing; Indian corn for food may be had for money—money will relieve all our wants for the present; but *without seed our future is hopeless.*

I will not add more to this plain statement of facts; but trust entirely, my dear ladies, to your good hearts and good understandings.

I sign a name which has been transmitted to me unsullied by falsehood.

MARIA EDGEWORTH.

All the country and city newspapers are respectfully and earnestly requested to copy the above communication from Miss Edgeworth to the ladies of America.

The Liverpool correspondent of the New York Mirror pays the following compliment to our country. After describing the number of Irish beggars who are now swarming in Liverpool, who "have neither home nor food," nor shelter except under the piazzas of warehouses, and in door ways, and in courts, the writer says:

"America is the land of promise to which they all look, and I am informed by some of the passenger agents they cannot procure steerage room in the packets and transient ships, for half the number who wish to imigrate. The accounts received here of the effort on your side to relieve the wants of the starving Irish have created the liveliest feelings of gratitude, in the hearts of our people. Not a nation of the world has put forth a hand to help these unfortunate people but the Americans. The crowned heads of Europe have a holy alliance to defend each other from the encroachments of popular liberty, and ever ready to lend soldiers and guns; but they have neglected to send us a grain of corn when they see that our people are starving. It remained for the United States to make a new holy alliance of good will and brotherhood, and by the spontaneous charity of your citizens, more has been done to elevate the character of your nation, than all the victories your brave army has gained in Mexico."

BEES AND HONEY.—We hardly know anything more disgraceful to mankind than the fact that for thousands of years they have gone on heedlessly, cruelly, wastefully destroying the lives of their useful and dilligent servants the Honey-Bees as the only practicable mode of obtaining their delicious treasures. The process of smothering Bees in order to obtain their honey is a libel on the Creator, who can never have intended any such shameful waste and torment. In this spirit we have hailed every improvement in the construction of the Bee Hive calculated to permit the taking away of so much of the Honey as the Bees can spare, yet preserving these useful insects themselves for future industry and accumulation. We trust these improved Hives will be speedily and universally adopted, whereby Bees and Honey will be rendered far more abundant and attainable than they have hitherto been.

A new Hive has just been shown by the inventor, Mr. Aaron Colton, of Pittsfield, Vermont, which has been warmly approved by the Cultivator, &c. and took the first Premium at our last State Agricultural Fair. It is larger than the ordinary Hive, of a pyramidical form, the Bees occupying the middle of it and depositing their Honey in two rows of drawers placed one above another on each side, and of course approaching each other at the top. The Committee on Bees at the State Fair reported of this Hive.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"That from its superior convenience and adaptation to the habits of bees, they will accumulate honey more rapidly in it than on any other plan: that from the drawers being arranged on each side of the centre of the hive, as shown in the cut, the bees will fill from four to six of these drawers in the same time that they will fill two placed in the ordinary way, over the top; that the bees more readily enter the drawers on the sides without disturbing others, than when they are placed over the top: that the horizontal entrances to the drawers, (two in each, 4 inches long, and 1¼ inch wide,) are much better than auger holes on the top; that the bees will attach their comb, which is usually 1½ inch thick, to the shoulder, (which, including the opening into the drawer, is 1¾ inch wide,) and consequently run one-half the comb up through the drawer, still leaving a quarter of an

inch for ingress and egress: that the double covering, which, by this hive, the bees are allowed, is warmer in Winter and cooler in Summer: that to remove the brood comb of an old hive; by breaking out one half in one year and the other half the next year, is better than any dividing of the hive, or driving out process."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Cambria has arrived at Boston, bringing 15 days' later advices from Liverpool. An extraordinary decline had taken place in the price of flour and corn, the latter having declined 24 shillings; and it was thought, from the very favorable state of the spring weather, giving a promise of a prolific harvest, that the decline would probably be permanent. The cotton market was firm, and prices improving.

[We do not believe that the decline will be permanent.]

The same arrival brings us assurances that the suffering by famine in Ireland, Scotland and on the Continent is unabated. A great fast has been held in England on account of the famine, which was rigidly kept.

The distress was great in France. In some departments carts and boats containing grain required an escort of military to preserve them from pillage.

The whole of the inhabitants, fourteen hundred in number, of Eglesbach, a town in Germany, have requested permission to emigrate to the United States.—Extensive preparations were going on throughout the country for emigrating—so great indeed that some districts were threatened with depopulation.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE, FROM 28TH OF MARCH TO THE 28TH OF APRIL.

Kept at Schelhnan Hall, near Sykesville, Carroll county.

Taken at 6 o'clock, a. m., 2 o'clock, noon, and at 6 o'clock.

	Wind.			Temperature			Remarks.	
28	NW	NW	NW	30	50	45	Clear	
29	W	SW	S	34	66	60	Clear	
30	W	W	W	35	39	34	Cloudy	
31	W	W	W	35	40	34	Cloudy	
1	W	W	SE	33	44	40	Clear	Cloudy,
2	SE	S	S	38	58	58	Cloudy	Clear
3	S	S	S	45	64	69	Clear	
4	W	W	SW	40	67	63	Clear	
5	W	W	S	43	59	54	Clear	
6	SE	SE	SE	44	47	49	Rain	Cloudy
7	S	S	S	50	73	63	Clear	
8	W	S	S	39	75	62	Clear	Cloudy
9	SW	SW	SW	59	66	56	Clear	
10	W	W	W	35	73	64	Clear	
11	W	W	W	40	60	50	Clear	
12	W	S	S	32	76	73	Clear	Thunder gust.
13	N	N	N	40	55	40	Clear	
14	N	S	SE	45	64	56	Clear	
15	SE	SW	SW	47	59	46	Cloudy	
16	SW	W	W	37	57	51	Clear	
17	W	SW	S	40	71	63	Clear	Shower Clear
18	NW	NW	NW	32	43	37	Clear,	
19	NW	W	W	21	45	45	Cloudy,	Clear
20	SW	S	S	45	63	61	Clear	
21	W	S	S	43	83	78	Clear	
22	SW	SW	S	66	83	78	Cloudy,	Clear
23	W	W	NE	67	60	50	Clear	Showery.
24	NE	W	W	40	56	50	Cloudy	Clear
25	NW	SW	SW	32	58	55	Frost	Clear
26	SW	SW	SW	40	75	68		Clear
27	W	W	W	55	81	75		Clear
28	S			50				Clear

BALTIMORE MARKET, April 30.

FLOUR.—The market for Howard street Flour is very quiet, and we have been unable to find any sales of moment the last two days. Yesterday 200 bbls. were sold at $6.75, and to day there have been sales of fine Flour at $6.25, and some at $6 31½. There are sellers of super at $6 75 and buyers at $6 62½. The receipt price is unsettled. We note sales of two or three parcels of City Mills Flour, about 400 bbls. at $6.87½. Sales of 500 bbls. Susquehanna Flour at $6 75.

GRAIN.—No Md. Wheat at market. It would probably bring 140a150 cts. We note sales of 7,000 bushels Penna. red at 155 cents, and 1,200 bushels Penna. white at 158 cts. Sales of Maryland Corn at 80a81 cts for white, and yellow at 90a91 cts. No sales of Pennsylvania. Rye is worth 80 cts. and Oats 48a50 cts.—sales.

PROVISIONS.—There was a sale of a considerable lot of Prime Pork to-day at $13.37½ cash, and we quote at $13.37½ a $14.00. Mess is held at $16, with limited sales. Mess Beef is held at $13a$14; No. 1 at $12; and Prime at $10. Bacon is in fair request, and sales are making at 7½a7¾ cents for Shoulders; 8¾a9 cents for Sides, and 9a10 cents for Hams. In Lard there is not much doing, but prices are very firm at 9½ cents for bbls. and 10 cents for kegs.

WHISKEY.—Small sales of hhds. at 28½ and of bbls. at 29½a30 cts.

CATTLE.—The demand for Beeves to-day was good, and prices have considerably advanced, owing to the light suppy. There were only 130 head offered at the scales to-day, all of which were sold at $4 25a5 per 100 lbs. on the hoof, equal to $8.50a9.75 net, and averaging $4.75.

HOGS.—Sales of live Hogs were made to-day at $7a7.25.

HAY—Best Timothy selling at $16a18.

TOBACCO—There is nothing of moment doing; the receipts and inspections are very small, and in the absence of transactions this week, we give the prices of last, viz. Maryland 1.50a2.50 for inferior and com. $2a5 for good common; $4a7 for good; $6a12 for fine and better qualities; Ohio com. to middling $1.25a3.50; good $4a7; fine reds $5a10; fine yel. $5a10; extra kinds 10a12. There were 231 hhds. Md. and 52 do. Ohio, inspected this week.

WOOL—There have been a few small sales at a slight decline in prices.

CLOVERSEED, sales at $4.25; MOLASSES, 34a35 for N.O. and P.R.; FISH, Shad, trim'd Potomac $8, NC. 7.75; Herrings No. 1 Potomac 4.75; SUGAR, N.O. 7a $7.50, stock light; Porto Rico $6.75a8.25; Cuba $6. 25a7.

A BULL FOR SALE—He is a buffalo, 3 years old, of the Holstein stock, and a fine proportioned animal—price $30. Apply to the publisher of the "A. Farmer." m 1

AYRSHIRE BULL FOR SALE, about 15 months old—He is a beautiful animal, and took the prize at the Philadelphia Agricultural Society's Exhibition last Fall—The owner having had a bull sent to him from Europe, this winter, will sell the above at a reduced price, having no use for him.

Also, several young Durham BULLS and HEIFERS, from 1 month old and upwards. Apply to S. SANDS, office "American Farmer." ap. 1

NOTICE.

CLAIRMONT NURSERY,
Near Baltimore, Md.

We again take pleasure in notifying our various customers and the public, that the time has nearly arrived for transplanting Trees, &c., and consider our stock of fruit trees superior to what they have ever been before both in quality and in quantity, as we have had an opportuity of testing their correctness from our standard Trees which are extensively bearing.—We deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various kinds of fruit and ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, Roses, Green House plants, Flower roots, &c. &c., suffice it to say our Nursery and Seed Garden occupies about 100 acres of the Farm, and our determination is to give satisfaction if possible, both in price and quality—printed Catalogues, giving our prices, will be be sent gratis; where large quantities are wanted considerable discount will be made. Letters addressed to R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co., Light St., Baltimore, or the subscribers, Balto. Md. will meet with prompt attention.

Persons wishing to act as Agents will please let us hear from them. Oct 1 SINCLAIR & CORSE.

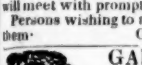
GARDEN SEEDS.

—o—

The subscriber has on hand a general assortment of GARDEN, FLOWER, and HERB SEEDS. Catalogues may be had on application at his store.

SAMUEL SANDS,
122 Baltimore-street.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!



The subscriber is manufacturing Ploughs of various patterns and of different sizes; also Wheat Fans, Cylindrical Straw Cutters, Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, CORN SHELLERS, &c. Also,

THRESHING MACHINES and HORSE POWERS—these latter are used by the following gentlemen, to whom reference is made, as to their superior value, viz. Messrs. T. Beard, Th. Beard, Dr. Watkins, J. T. Hodges, T. Welsh, W. Mackail, J. Leichart, A. Sellman, R. Sellman, W. Hopkins, J. Kent, Geo. Wells, Geo. Gale, Dr. Fenwick, A. Franklin, J. C. Weems, of Anne Arundel county; G. W. Weems, J. T. Barber, R. B. Chew, W. Boswell, Y. Howes, of Calvert co. Md. ☞Agent of Evans Davis, Baltimore co. for sale of the Woodcock Plow. Pennsylvania Grain Cradles. CHAS. H. DRURY,

Gillingham alley, entrance from Howard st. near Pratt, and store, Hollingsworth st. corner Pratt.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes pleasure in returning thanks to the many gentlemen who have favoured him with their MILL-WORK; also to the farmers and planters for their liberal support in the Machine line, and would respectfullyy inform them, that his endeavors to please will continue unremitting. He is prepared at all times to build any of the following kinds of MILLS. Overshot, Pitch Back, Breast, Undershot, Reacting, Steam, Wind, Tide, Horse-power, or Tread Mills; and having the best of workmen employed at pattern and machine making, he can at all times furnish the best articles at the lowest prices, such as Horsepowers, Pettigrew Shellers, Murray's Shellers, 4 kinds hand and power Shellers, portable Mills adapted to any power, Corn and Cob grinders, Straw, Hay and Fodder Cutters, Carry log and Mill Screws; also manufactures Hoisting Machines, Hoisting Cranes, File Drivers, Turning Lathes and Steam Engines; and any kind of Machine, Model or Mill-work built to order. Any kind of Castings and Smith-work at the lowest prices. I warrant all Mills planned and erected by me to operate well. JAS. MURRAY,
Millwright, York near Light st. Baltimore.

Also for sale, Jas. Murray's patent separating Shellers, which shells and puts the corn in perfect order at the same time, for the mill or for shipping—Persons living near the city can bring with them one or two barrels of corn, and give the sheller a fair trial before purchasing.

He has also for sale, the following second hand Machinery: 2 pair 4 ft 6 in. French burr Millstones, with all the gearing; 1 pair 3 ft 6 in. French Burr Millstones, with all the gearing; and some Saw Mill work—the whole are good, and any or all of the above will be sold low. n1

SEED POTATOES—Just received and for sale, a small lot of Maine Mercer Potatoes, a good article selected for seed, at No. 55, Corner of Light and Pratt-streets.

Ap. 1 E. WHITMAN, Jr.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED.—We have received from Ohio, 25 Quarts Osage Orange Seed, which we are selling at $1 per quart. Farmers wishing to plant a beautiful and strong live fence should avail themselves of this opportunity. Also on hand a few bushels Jerusalem Artichoke roots at $2.

R. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO.
Ap. 1—1t. 62 Light-street, Baltimore.

SMULL & Co.

No. 60 PRATT-ST. and EAST FALLS AVENUE,
3 doors north of Pratt-street Bridge,

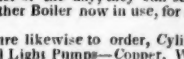
HAVE FOR SALE, *STEAM BOILERS* of various sizes, well adapted to Farms, for cooking food or Cattle—as Economy is the order of the day, they can safely recommend them before any other Boiler now in use, for saving of fuel and labor.

They manufacture likewise to order, Cylinder or Portable Boilers, Force and Light Pumps—Copper, Wrought-iron, and Lead Pipes—Brass Cocks, Couplings, and all other apparatus for *Steaming* purposes.

☞All orders thankfully received and promptly executed. Ap. 1

"Spade labour, the perfection of good husbandry."

PULVERIZATION.



DECOMPOSITION.

THE "PREMIUM PLOUGH"—In PROUTY & MEARS' No. 5 1-2, "confessedly the best PLOUGH known in this country for beauty of work and pulverizing the soil," we have combined the most perfect swing as well as wheel Plough, connected also with the principles of self-sharpening and centre-draught, which with the facility of turning it into a Tandem 2, 4, or 3 horses abreast Plough in a minute of time, renders it the NE PLUS ULTRA of perfection. During the past season it received the first premium for the BEST PLOUGH, at Philadelphia; a first, second and third premium at New Castle county, Del.; the Imperial Medal of Russia, of massive gold, value $300; and at Prince George's society, Md. the highest testimony of approbation, in not permitting it to compete, having already received the first premium as "the *BEST PLOUGH* for general purposes." Their one-horse Plough No. 2 1-2, is strongly recommended for light soils and horticultural purposes, being built after the same model, self sharpening, and carrying a sod furrow 10 in wide with great ease and precision.

In addition to the above, the Premium list of the Prouty & Mears' Centre Draught Plough for the present season, is as follows, viz:

New Castle Co. Del., 6 premiums out of 8, including the first two premiums.
Concord, Mass., 5 premiums out of 8, furrows 10 in. deep.
Philadelphia, 1st premium for the best plough, of the trial.
Taunton, Mass, 5 premiums, including the three first premiums.
Newtown, Bucks Co. Pa., "the best Plough for pulverizing the soil and burying the stubble."

For sale at No. 55 LIGHT ST. Baltimore, MR. EZRA WHITMAN being appointed sole Agent for sales in Baltimore and vicinity. dec1

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—LABOR SAVING MACHINERY.—*GEORGE PAGE*, Machinist & Manufacturer, Baltimore st. West of Schroeder st. Baltimore, is now prepared to supply Agriculturists and all others in want of Agricultural and Labor-saving MACHINERY, with any thing in his line. He can furnish Portable Saw Mills to go by steam, horse or water power; Lumber Wheels; Horse Powers of various sizes, ranging in price from $85 to $200, and each simple, strong and powerful. His *Horse Power & Thrashing Machine*, he is prepared to supply at the low price of $125 complete; the Thrashing Machines without the horse power, according to size, at $30, 40, 65 and $75; Improved Seed and Corn Planter, ortable Tobacco Press; Portable Grist Mills complete, $12.

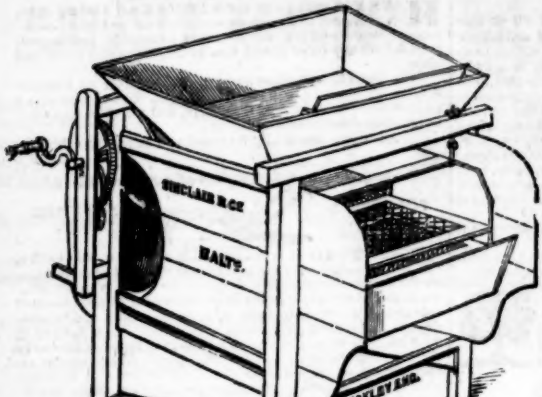
PERUVIAN & ICHABOE GUANO.

FARMERS wishing to apply this valuable manure can be furnished with a pure article at the lowest importation prices by addressing W. WHITELOCK,
Corner of Gay & High-streets, Baltimore.
Also, Clover, Timothy, and Orchard Seed. 3t* Mar. 1

BOMMER'S METHOD FOR MAKING MANURE.—The subscriber has been appointed by Mr. Bommer, his agent for the Southern States, and will dispose of the Books, with the right to use them, for any sized farm, at $5 each. Address (post paid) ml SAML. SANDS, office of "A. Farmer."

THE "Simon pure," and invincible WILEY PLOW still in the field—A. G. MOTT, at No. 38 ENSOR STREET, near the *Eel-Air Market*—Manufacturer and Vender of Implements of Husbandry, viz. *Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Grain-Cradles, Wheat-Fans, Corn-Shellers, Straw-Cutters*, Endless chain *Horse Powers, Threshing Machines*, &c. &c.—through this medium, would apprize the agricultural community of the fact, that he is the only manufacturer in the "Monumental city" of the GENUINE WILEY PLOW (right and left hand) composed of the real "simon pure" and justly celebrated New York composition, chilled castings, the points of which, are warranted to stand the most rugged soil equal to steel, at a cost of about *two cents* per acre, for blacksmith's bill.—If you are for bargains, call, or send your orders, for he guarantees his implements good as the best, and cheap as the cheapest, *for cash*, and delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

HARVEST AND CULTIVATING IMPLEMENTS.



THE subscribers are manufacturing and have for sale:

Expanding Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, price $6.00
Stationary do. $4 to $5.00
Harrows, angular, hinge and square drags, $6 to $15
Corn and Seed Drill Machines, $20
Fanning Mills, at $25, 30 & $40
Grain Cradles with wood and iron braces, $4 to $5
Horse Rakes, 10 to $11

Also our usual assortment PLOWS, THRESHING MACHINES, CORN SHELLERS, CORN & COB CRUSHERS, MILLS, &c.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.
may 1 62 Light st.

LUCERNE OR FRENCH CLOVER SEED—For sale by the subscribers, **2000** lbs LUCERNE SEED, growth of 1846—ALSO,
FIELD & GARDEN SEEDS of every valuable description.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.
may 1 2t

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.

Farmers! Be early in sending your orders for Machines to cut your wheat; the time from now to harvest is so short, that any delay may lead to disappointment.

It is now decided beyond a doubt, that where this machine is well known, no other machine for the same purpose can be sold without great sacrifice, if at all. Address the patentee as usual.

may 1 OBED HUSSEY, Baltimore.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

FARMERS who intend purchasing the "*Wrought* Iron Rail-way Horse Power and Thrashing Machine, the present season, will confer a great favor, by sending in their orders as early as practicable. This suggestion is made from the fact of our having received numerous orders for this machine, also that the usual press of business incident to the harvest time, may in some measure prevent our being able to supply other costomers, unless we have their orders handed in in season, to have them in readiness when wanted.

EZRA WHITMAN, Jr.
may 1 Cor. of Light & Pratt-street, Baltimore.

BY E. SOPER, & Co.

No. 180 *West Pratt-Street., Baltimore.*

EXTENSIVE PUBLIC SALE.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—*Ploughs, Tobacco Presses, Threshing Machines, Horse-Powers, Corn Planters, Lime Spreaders, Cultivators, Harrows, Straw Cutters, &c.*—On TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 20, at 9½ o'clock, in the rear of our warehouse, No. 180 *West* Pratt-street, we will sell without reserve or regard to cost, a very extensive lot of Agricultural Implements, and name in part, 150 Ploughs, various constructions, assorted sizes, from small to the largest size, made of the best material and workmanship; Tobacco Presses, of great power and quick operation; Threshing Machines, Horse Powers, celebrated patent Corn Planters, 5 do of Osgoods' patent, 8 do of Robins' patent; superior Farm Carts and Lime Spreader, Cart Wheels; 8 patent family Wool Spinners, having 6 spindles each; superior Straw Cutters; Cultivators; Harrows of various kinds; 9 patent Pumps, suited for wells of different depths, together with a great variety of other farming Implements; we invite dealers, farmers and others to the above sale, as it is worthy the attention of all.—Terms cash.

May 1 E. SOPER & CO. Auctioneers.

LIME—LIME—The subscriber is prepared to furnish from his depot at the City Block, Baltimore, ALUM STONE LIME of the purest description, deliverable at any point on the Chesapeake Bay or its tributaries, at such prices as cannot fail to please.

He is also prepared to furnish superior building Lime at 25c. per bushel, in hhds., or at $1 per bbl.

July 1 E. J. COOPER, City Block, Baltimore.

M'CORMICK'S VIRGINIA REAPER.

WARRANTED to cut from 10 to 20 acres per day, and now considered the most perfect machine made for this purpose—For sale by E. WHITMAN, jr.
may 1 corner of Light & Pratt sts. Baltimore, Md.

GRANT'S PREMIUM WHEAT FAN & GRAIN CRADLES,

FOR SALE at the warehouse of E. WHITMAN, jr.
m 1 corner Light & Pratt sts. Baltimore, Md.

GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS, Agricultural and other BOOKS, for sale by SAMUEL SANDS,
Ap. 1. 129 Baltimore-street.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE "AMERICAN FARMER."

BALTIMORE MARKET, May 31.

[Since our last, it will be seen that a considerable advance has taken place in all descriptions of Breadstuffs; and we have no doubt, that prices will continue to approximate to the present rates, as the demand for Europe must continue, and the supply from this country will be more limited, as the unfavorable season will decrease the amount at the coming harvest, and the surplus of former crops has been very generally exhausted. We can hardly believe that the price of flour will vary much from $8, for the ensuing year, that of grain in proportion—at the beginning of last week, it was up to $9, but towards the latter end, it receded a trifle. The tobacco market, it will be seen, has been more animated, and as freights have decreased, it is to be expected that a considerable amount will be shipped ere long. The accounts from the tobacco growing districts of Maryland are unfavorable—there has been a great diminution in the amount planted, and the season has operated against that which has been put out, alike with other crops.]

Coupons, 86a88—Stocks generally maintain their prices, and in some an advance has taken place—Coffee, Rio, 7a7¾; Laguayra 7½—Herrings, 5.12 a 5.25—Shad 9a9.25—Mackerel, $11.25, for No. 1; $8 for No. 2; and $6.75 a 7 for No. 3—Howard street Flour, $8.75, but the market is not brisk; City Mills $9, firm, but some will not sell at that rate, stock small—Susquehanna, sales at $8.87a9—Rye Flour, $6.87a7—Corn Meal, $5.25 per bbl.—Wheat, at the beginning of the week, sold at $2.06a2.08 for good to prime Pa. red, but at the close of the week sales were made at $1.90a2.00, shippers having withdrawn from the market for the time being—Corn, at the beginning of last week, sold at $1.05a1.06 for Md. yellow, and $1.03 for Md. white, at the latter end of the week, yellow brought $1.06a1.08, and white $1.00a1.02, and Pa. yellow $1.08; 4000 bush. heavy North River yellow brought $1.10—Rye, Pa. $1.36 a1.40—Oats, 58a60—Molasses, Cuba 21a23½, Porto Rico, 30a32—Pork, Mess $16.50, prime $13.87a14; bulk pork, sides, 9c., and hams 8½c.—Bacon, shoulders 7¾a8; hams, 9½a10½—Beef, mess, scarce, is held at $15, prime $10a10.50, and No. 1. at $13—Lard, 9½a10—Cheese, 11c. in boxes—Sales, $5a5.50—Sugars, N. O. $6.25a7, and $6.50a7.50; for Porto Rico, $6.50a7.50—Whiskey, 33½a34c.—Wool, nothing doing of moment—Tobacco, has been more animated during the week; the amount inspected thus far is considerably less than during the corresponding period of last year—all the good lots coming in, are of ready sale, whilst common and inferior sorts are not inquired for—prices are well maintained; some parcels of fine yellow from the upper section of this State sold as high as $15a20—We quote inferior and common, Maryland, $2a2.50; middling to good $3a3.50; good $6; and fine $7a12. There is not much doing in Ohio. We quote as follows, viz: Common $2a3.50; good $4.50a6; fine red and wrappery $6.50a9; fine yellow $9a11, and extra wrappery $10a12. The inspections for the last 4 weeks are, Md. 3029 hds; Ohio 429; Ky.&Pa. 10 hds; Total 3568.

CATTLE.—There was 882 head of Beeves offered at the scales to-day, of which 311 were purchased by city butchers; 301 remain over; and 207 head were driven to Philadelphia. Prices ranged from $3a4.50 per 100 lbs. on the hoof, equal to $6a8.75 net, and averaging $4.

Hogs.—Sales of live hogs were made to-day at $6.25a6.75.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE, FROM 28TH OF APRIL, TO THE 28TH OF MAY.

Kept at Schellman Hall, near Sykesville, Carroll county.

Taken at 6 o'clock, a. m., 2 o'clock, noon, and at 6 o'clock.

	Wind.			*Temperature*			*Remarks.*
28	S	SE	E	50	70	63	Clear
29	SW	S	W	53	76	65	Cloudy Clear Rain
30	SW	SW	W	54	71	63	Clear
1	W	W	W	47	63	54	Clear
2	S	NE	E	44	50	53	Rain 1 inch
3	W	W	W	45	68	63	Clear
4	W	SW	S	43	69	57	Clear
5	W	W	W	49	68	60	Clear
6	W	NE	S	53	70	63	Clear
7	SW	SW	SW	48	74	68	Clear
8	SW	SW	SW	45	76	72	Clear
9	S	SE	E	49	65	63	Cloudy Shower
10	E	SE	SE	58	73	68	Rain 1-2 in. Cloudy Clear
11	SE	SE	SE	61	72	68	Cloudy, Clear
12	SE	S	E	60	73	61	Cloudy Shower
13	NE	NE	NE	51	63	65	Cloudy Clear
14	NE	NE	S	53	63	63	Cloudy Clear
15	W	W	E	58	73	71	Clear
16	W	SW	S	47	73	65	Clear
17	E	E	S	43	68	65	Clear
18	S	S	S	46	70	64	Clear frost in the valley
19	S	SE	NE	50	75	70	Clear,
20	W	NW	NW	54	79	75	Clear
21	W	S	S	56	76	67	Clear
22	S	SE	SW	60	75	68	Cloudy Showery
23	S	S	S	63	65	67	Cloudy Rain
24	SW	S	W	62	73	71	Rain 1 in.
25	W	W	SW	65	82	81	Clear
26	SW	SW	W	67	76	66	Shower Cloudy
27	W	SW	SW	57	66	63	Cloudy Clear
28	W	W		51	68		Clear

THE SUBSCRIBER takes pleasure in returning thanks to the many gentlemen who have favoured him with their MILL-WORK; also to the farmers and planters for their liberal support in the Machine line, and would respectfullyy inform them, that his endeavors to please will continue unremitting. He is prepared at all times to build any of the following kinds of MILLS. Overshot, Pitch Back, Breast, Undershot, Reacting, Steam, Wind, Tide, Horse-power, or Tread Mills; and having the best of workmen employed at pattern and machine making, he can at all times furnish the best articles at the lowest prices, such as Horsepowers, Pettigrew Shellers, Murray's Shellers, 4 kinds hand and power Shellers, portable Mills adapted to any power, Corn and Cob grinders, Straw, Hay and Fodder Cutters, Carry-log and Mill Screws; also manufactures Hoisting Machines, Hoisting Cranes, Pile Drivers, Turning Lathes and Steam Engines; and any kind of Machine, Model or Mill-work built to order. Any kind of Castings and Smith-work at the lowest prices. I warrant all Mills planned and erected by me to operate well. JAS. MURRAY,
Millwright, York near Light st. Baltimore.

Also for sale, Jas. Murray's patent separating Shellers, which shells and puts the corn in perfect order at the same time, for the mill or for shipping—Persons living near the city can bring with them one or two barrels of corn, and give the sheller a fair trial before purchasing.

He has also for sale, the following second hand Machinery: 2 pair 4 ft 6 in. French burr Millstones, with all the gearing; 1 pair 3 ft 6 in. French Burr Millstones, with all the gearing; and some Saw Mill work—the whole are good, and any or all of the above will be sold low. n1

HUSSEY'S REAPER.

TO THE FARMERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

As harvest is near at hand, permit me to call your your attention to the subject of Reaping Machines—and I am more immediately induced to do so, from the circumstance of an advertisement having appeared in the May No. of the American Farmer, in which McCormick's Reaper, offered for sale by the advertiser, is said to be "*now considered the most perfect machine made*," for the cutting of grain. Whether the bold assertion of the vender is sufficient to establish this proposition, in the face of the testimony, I shall proceed to produce, it will be for the public to decide—and in giving the annexed evidence on which I rely for the vindication of the claims to superiority for my own Reaper, I would remark, that this is not a tithe of what I could produce from numerous evidences in my possession, were it deemed necessary—but the character of the gentlemen who have furnished that which I do present, is sufficient to establish all I claim, as to the complete triumph of my invention over M'Cormick's, or any other for the purpose of cutting grain. And since taking up my pen to write this article, I have received a letter from a gentleman, a total stranger to me, dated *Edenton, N. C.*, May 13th, which I have shewn to the Editor of the American Farmer, requesting me to send him one of my Reapers—from this letter I will take the liberty of extracting one sentence, which the writer of course never dreamed of seeing in print—it is as follows:

"*M'Cormick's Machine I have seen at work, a number of them having been purchased in this neighborhood last season, and owing to its being too slenderly made, or some other cause*, IT PROVED A FAILURE, *or at any rate, so near a failure that* NOT ONE WILL HAVE THE PLEASURE OF SEEING THE HARVEST FIELD ANOTHER TIME."

This unlooked for, and voluntary statement, from a gentleman whose character can be vouched for by the respectable mercantile house in this city, to whom reference is made in regard to the shipment of the machine, speaks volumes in reply to the statement of Mr. M'Cormick's agent, that his Reaper is "*now considered the most perfect machine made*," for cutting grain, when compared to the following evidences in support of the entire success of mine. And to begin with the testimony of the Hon. *Wm. Carmichael*, acknowledged as one of the best, as he is one of the oldest farmers in Maryland. In a letter to the American Farmer, dated Queen Ann's Co. 26th June, (published in the August No. of that journal, for 1846, page 52,) he says:

"I commenced harvest on the 17th, and finished on the 25th. My crop was Mediterranean and red chaff wheat. I commenced when the Mediterranean was in the dough state, and by the time it was cut, the red chaff was in the same condition. *I lost no wheat from shattering or the falling of the straw.*

"The performance of the Reaper *answered my fullest expectations.* There was no stoppages except for oiling, and it cut heavy and light wheat with the same facility; a part of my wheat, by estimation, exceeds twenty bushels to the acre, and none produces less than twelve."

The editor of the American Farmer, in the same No. of his journal, same page, thus speaks of the operation of the Reaper:

"We witnessed the operation or Mr. Hussey's Reaper at the Alms House farm near this city, on a field of wheat; it was cut after the protracted rains of the early part of July, and the wheat was consequently in the worst possible condition, having been beaten down in every direction, and the grass as high as the grain in many places—the triumph of the machine, however, was complete; its execution was cleaner and more perfect than could possibly have been accomplished, under the circumstances, by hand, and gave the utmost satisfaction to all who witnessed its performances; the principal difficulty in its way, was the inefficiency of the binders, a dozen of whom, inmates of the institution, were unable to keep the track clear of the cut wheat, causing frequent stoppages of the machine. It was a beautiful and an animating sight, and we feel full confidence that this invention of our fellow-townsman will be universally adopted, and become a blessing to the human family. Our friend, Major Jones, of Delaware, through whose public spirit one of the Reapers was first introduced into his State, informs us that the number has very greatly increased during the last harvest, and that many more were required, but in consequence of the delay in forwarding orders to the inventor, time was not allowed him to fill the same."

J. Pollok Banguyn, Esq., of Halifax, N. C. purchased one of M'Cormick's and one of my Repears last year, for the purpose of testing for himself which was the most perfect machine for cutting wheat.—In a communication in the Southern Planter, and republished in the American Farmer, since the last harvest, he says:

"I have had in operation on my plantation this year both Hussey's and M'Cormick reapers. Now, as you have asked me to furnish the 'Planter' with the result of my own experience and opinion as to the comparative merits of the two machines, it is now at your service. I have had them both in operation, (as the weather would permit,) for the last fortnight, and have cut with the two rather upwards of two hundred a-

cres of wheat. Both machines have been, I think, very fairly tested in all qualities of grain, from wheat five feet and more in height, both standing up, and lodged and tangled, and averaging, as is supposed, from thirty and forty bushels down to light thin wheat not averaging more than four bushels, (being some galled hills.) and I am *candidly* and *decidedly* of opinion that Hussey's machine is *vastly superior*. I deem it superior, not only in the execution of its work, but in the durability of the machine. So well pleased am I with its performance, that I have ordered another machine of Hussey's for my next harvest, and also one, and probably two, for my father's plantation. I consider this machine invaluable to the grower of wheat, and would recommend every farmer who grows even fifty acres of wheat to purchase one. He may rest assured that he will be pleased with his purchase."

Mr. Burguyn has purchased other machines of me this year, which are now on their way to N. Carolina.

The editor of the Richmond Planter, to whom the above letter from Mr. B. was addressed, (and who was the agent of Mr. M'Cormick, for Virginia,) in publishing it, remarks:

'We feel bound to state, that we acted this year as the agent for M'Cormick's machine, and that we have heard *great complaint* of the manner in which it was gotten up; but it is but fair also to state that we believe Mr. M'Cormick himself has been superintending the manufacture of his machine in the State of New York, and that probably his work has not been as well done as it would have been could he have seen to it in person. The following communication is altogether in favor of Hussey's machine."

Dr. Muse, another of the most eminent agriculturists of this State, in a letter to the editor of the "*Farmer*," published in the Sept. No. 1846, page 79, says:

"I have so often been disappointed in the too early purchase of new labor-saving and economical inventions, that in this instance, I waited patiently, until it might have received the best impress of the inventor's skill, and I am now gratified, *after a fair and full experiment at my late harvest*, to make the following report of its performance, in common justice to the inventor, and for the encouragement of those who have not yet availed themselves of its advantages."

The Dr. then gives the result of his trial, which was eminently satisfactory.

Messrs. C. P. Holcomb, Dr. J. W. Thompson, J. C. Clark, and John Jones, (well known to the farmers not only of Delaware, but of the United States,) the committee of Invitation of the New Castle (Del.) Agricultural Society, in their letter to me requesting my attendance at their exhibition last Fall, thus alludes to my machine:

"As the inventor of "Hussey's Reaping Machine," you have given great additional advantages and facilities to the farmer in the cutting of his grain crop: indeed, *so complete and perfect is your machine*, and so great the labor it saves, so heavy the burden it takes from toil, that you cannot but be regarded as having conferred a *national benefit*, and being the especial benefactor of the farmer."

Mr. *J. Locke*, of Oldham Co. Ky., in a letter to me, after mentioning the delight experienced by all who witnessed the working of my reaper, adds:

"We had documents in the house stating that M'Cormack's Machines drove yours out of the field in Virginia—I can testify that *yours has driven his out of the State*, for his are *sent back to Cincinnati*, while yours I retain."

The above, I hope, is sufficient to convince any unprejudiced mind, how far the assertion is founded in fact, that M'Cormick's Reaper is "considered the most perfect machine made"—and with this plain statement of facts, I leave the subject to the dispassionate consideration of an intelligent public.

Respectfully, OBED HUSSEY,
June 1. *Baltimore.*

☞For the benefit of those who have already purchased my Reaper, as well as those who may hereafter obtain it, I will add the accompanying directions.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING HUSSEY'S REAPER.

It will depend on the manner of conveyance from Baltimore, whether the machine can be shipped whole or in pieces. If shipped in pieces, to be put together at its place of destination, care should be taken to screw the nuts down tight, and to have all the parts well adjusted, and properly secured before starting.

When about to start, *oil all the gudgeons*, and draw the machine about the field a short time to see that all the parts work smoothly together, and to accustom the horses to their new draught before encountering the wheat, so that a regular and brisk walk can be maintained after the machine strikes the wheat.

The driver being mounted on one of the horses, *must do his duty*. The quantity to be cut in a day, and the neatness of the work, will depend much on the driving. If the machine be driven too far in, a strip will be left uncut, if too far off the cut will be narrow.

To make neat work the first round should be cut with a cradle; but when that is not done, (as is the practice with some) the machine in returning takes up the wheat knocked down by the horses, with but little waste.

When the corners of the field are square, it is better to keep them so, than to endeavour to round them. When the machine approaches a corner the horses should be kept under such command as to be stopped as soon as the cut is out, then turn short at right angles without going ahead, this will swing the cutters full in, on starting down the next side.

While the machine is cutting, the raker must be firmly seated on the box, with rake in hand, which he will use in pushing off the wheat in heaps, nearly in the same manner as he would use a paddle in paddling a boat.

The wheat as it is cut will fall back on the platform; when sufficient has fallen for a sheaf the raker must push it off behind with the rake. Instead of putting the rake directly down on the fallen wheat, it should be carried forward and put down into the heads of the standing grain then being cut; as the rake comes down the grain thus bent backwards goes off with the sheaf clean from the platform, before any part of the next sheaf falls on the rake.

When the grain is tangled and lodged, or when the wind blows from behind, or when the wheat is very light the speed of the horses should be increased.—The grain may be, and sometimes is, in a condition to make it necessary to cut but one way, and return empty, to make clean work.

The cutting and binding is done simultaneously; the binders from 4 to 10 according to the weight of the crop, are arranged round the lot to be cut, at equal distances from each other, to bind as the machine goes round. Great attention should be paid to keeping the machine in order, to ensure its durability and good performance. The bevil wheel from its nature inclines to press out of gear. When from use it shall be found not to reach deep enough into the cogs of the crank pinion, the key should be made thicker by leather or otherwise.

The brass boxes on the crank must not be allowed too much play, as the wearing increases with the increase of play; the brasses should be kept as close as possible to the journal without binding, this is done by putting strips of leather behind the boxes as they wear.

In changing the cut from a high to a low stubble, observe the following rules: If it be the large machine, the boxes of the main axle must be moved up

or down on the curved posts, where extra holes are provided for the bolts. The change at the end of the platform is made by turning the axle of the truck wheel up side down, or by putting it above, or below the wood-work. The change at the forward wheels is made by changing the blocks on the end of the coupling timber from the upper to the lower side, or vise versa.

The change in the small machine is made by turning the boxes of the main axle up side down, and changing the tongue bolts. The change in the platform is the same as in the large machine.

A very important direction to be remembered is to oil the crank in all its bearings, more particularly in the *brass boxes*, as often as once in every *mile* the machine runs; the other parts are oil'd less frequently.

OBED HUSSEY.

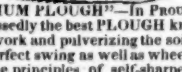
June 1—1t.

The "Simon pure," and invincible WILEY PLOW still in the field—A. G. MOTT, at No. 38 ENSOR STREET, near the *Bel-Air Market*—Manufacturer and Vender of Implements of Husbandry, viz. *Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Grain-Cradles, Wheat-Fans, Corn-Shellers, Straw-Cutters*, Endless chain *Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, &c. &c.*—through this medium, would apprize the agricultural community of the fact, that he is the only manufacturer in the "Monumental city" of the GENUINE WILEY PLOW (right and left hand) composed of the real "simon pure" and justly celebrated New York composition, chilled castings, the points of which, are warranted to stand the most rugged soil equal to steel, at a cost of about *two cents* per acre, for blacksmith's bill.—If you are for bargains, call, or send your orders, for he guarantees his implements good as the best, and cheap as the cheapest, *for cash*, and delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—LABOR SAVING MACHINERY.—*GEORGE PAGE*, Machinist & Manufacturer, Baltimore st. West of Schrœder st. Baltimore, is now prepared to supply Agriculturists and all others in want of Agricultural and Labor-saving MACHINERY, with any thing in his line. He can furnish Portable Saw Mills to go by steam, horse or water power; Lumber Wheels; Horse Powers of various sizes, ranging in price from $85 to $200, and each simple, strong and powerful. His *Horse Power & Thrashing Machine*, he is prepared to supply at the low price of $125 complete; the Thrashing Machines without the horse power, according to size, at $30, 40, 65 and $75; Improved Seed and Corn Planter, Portable Tobacco Press; Portable Grist Mills complete, $12.

"Spade labour, the perfection of good husbandry."

PULVERIZATION.



DECOMPOSITION.

THE "PREMIUM PLOUGH"—In PROUTY & MEARS' No. 5 1-2, "confessedly the best PLOUGH known in this country for beauty of work and pulverizing the soil," we have combined the most perfect swing as well as wheel Plough, connected also with the principles of self-sharpening and centre-draught, which with the facility of turning it into a Tandem 2, 4, or 3 horses abreast Plough in a minute of time, renders it the NE PLUS ULTRA of perfection. During the past season it received the first premium for the BEST PLOUGH, at Philadelphia; a first, second and third premium at New Castle county, Del.; the Imperial Medal of Russia, of massive gold, value $300; and at Prince George's society, Md. the highest testimony of approbation, in not permitting it to compete, having already received the first premium as "the *BEST PLOUGH* for general purposes." Their one-horse Plough No. 2 1-2, is strongly recommended for light soils and horticultural purposes, being built after the same model, self-sharpening, and carrying a sod furrow 10 in wide with great ease and precision.

In addition to the above, the Premium list of the Prouty & Mears' Centre Draught Plough for the present season, is as follows, viz:

New Castle Co. Del., 6 premiums out of 8, including the first two premiums.
Concord, Mass., 5 premiums out of 8, furrows 10 in. deep.
Philadelphia, 1st premium for the best plough, of the trial.
Taunton, Mass, 5 premiums, including the three first premiums.
Newtown, Bucks Co. Pa., "the best Plough for pulverizing the soil and burying the stubble."

For sale at No. 55 LIGHT ST. Baltimore, MR. EZRA WHITMAN being appointed sole Agent for sales in Baltimore and vicinity. dec1

NOTICE.

CLAIRMONT NURSERY,
Near Baltimore, Md.

We again take pleasure in notifying our various customers and the public, that the time has nearly arrived for transplanting Trees, &c., and consider our stock of fruit trees superior to what they have ever been before both in quality and in quantity, as we have had an opportuty of testing their correctness from our standard Trees which are extensively bearing.—We deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various kinds of fruit and ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, Roses, Green House plants, Flower roots, &c. &c., suffice it to say our Nursery and Seed Garden occupies about 100 acres of the Farm, and our determination is to give satisfaction if possible, both in price and quality—printed Catalogues, giving our prices, will be be sent gratis; where large quantities are wanted considerable discount will be made. Letters addressed to R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co., Light St., Baltimore, or the subscribers, Balto. Md. will meet with prompt attention.

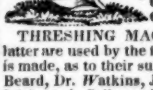
Persons wishing to act as Agents will please let us hear from them. Oct 1 SINCLAIR & CORSE.

PERUVIAN & ICHABOE GUANO.

FARMERS wishing to apply this valuable manure can be furnished with a pure article at the lowest importation prices by addressing W. WHITELOCK,
Corner of Gay & High-streets, Baltimore.
Also, Clover, Timothy, and Orchard Seed. 3t* Mar. 1

BOMMER'S METHOD FOR MAKING MANURE—The subscriber has been appointed by Mr. Bommer, his agent for the Southern States, and will dispose of the Books, with the right to use them, for any sized farm, at $5 each. Address (post paid) ml SAML. SANDS, office of "A. Farmer."

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!



The subscriber is manufacturing Ploughs of various patterns and of different sizes; also Wheat Fans, Cylindrical Straw Cutters, Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, CORN SHELLERS, &c. Also,

THRESHING MACHINES and HORSE POWERS—these latter are used by the following gentlemen, to whom reference is made, as to their superior value, viz. Messrs. T. Beard, Th. Beard, Dr. *Watkins*, J. T. Hodges, T. *Welsh*, *W.* Mackall, J. Iglehart, A. Sellman, R. Sellman, *W.* Hopkins, J. Kent, Geo. Wells, Geo. Gale, Dr. Fenwick, A. Franklin, J. C. Weems, of Anne Arundel county; G. *W.* Weems, J. T. Barber, R. B. Chew, *W.* Boswell, Y. Howes, of Calvert co. Md. ☞Agent of Evans Davis, Baltimore co. for sale of the Woodcock Plow. Pennsylvania Grain Cradles. CHAS. H. DRURY,
Gillingham alley, entrance from Howard st. near Pratt,
mal and store, Hollingsworth st. corner Pratt.

GARDEN SEEDS.

—o—

The subscriber has on hand a general assortment of GARDEN, FLOWER, and HERB SEEDS. Catalogues may be had on application at his store.

SAMUEL SANDS,
122 Baltimore-street.

SMULL & Co.

No. 60 PRATT-ST. and EAST FALLS AVENUE,
3 doors north of Pratt-street Bridge,

HAVE FOR SALE, *STEAM BOILERS* of various sizes, well adapted to Farms, for cooking food for Cattle—as Economy is the order of the day, they can safely recommend them before any other Boiler now in use, for saving of fuel and labor.

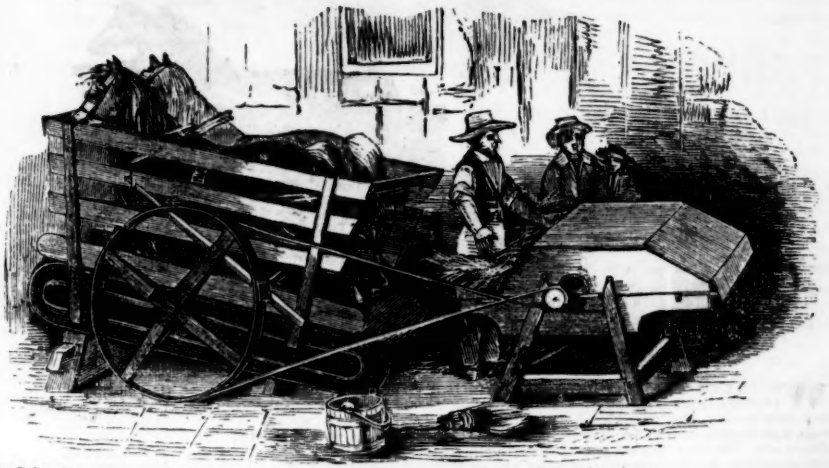
They manufacture likewise to order, Cylinder or Portable Boilers, Force and Light Pumps—Copper, Wrought-iron, and Lead Pipes—Brass Cocks, Couplings, and all other apparatus for *Steaming* purposes.

☞All orders thankfully received and promptly executed.
Ap. 1

SEED POTATOES—Just received and for sale, a small lot of Maine Mercer Potatoes, a good article selected for seed, at No. 55, Corner of Light and Pratt-strets.
Ap. 1 E. WHITMAN, Jr.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED.—We have received from Ohio, 25 Quarts Osage Orange Seed, which we are selling at $4 per quart. Farmers wishing to plant a beautiful and strong live fence should avail themselves of this opportunity. Also on hand a few bushels Jerusalem Artichoke roots at $2.
R. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO.
Ap. 1—1t. 62 Light-street, Baltimore.

THRESHING MACHINES, HORSE POWERS, &c.



The Subscribers are manufacturing and offer for sale* Gray's Patent Endless Rail-way Horse Powers (see fig.) for 1 and 2 Horses. The construction of these Powers is very simple, strong and effectual. Price $85a$110

Lever Horse Powers for 2 and capacity sufficient for 6 horses, $100

Lever Horse Powers for 2 or 3 horses, $150

Threshing Machines, 35, 40a$60

Seperators, 15a$20

Rice's Fanning Mills, 25a$30

Watkins' and Rolling Screen Mills $25a30

Wood & Iron Braced Cradles, with warranted Scythes attached 4a$5

Grain and Hay Rakes $10a12

Harvest Tools of every descripton,

2 and 3 Furrow Plows for Seeding, Cultivating Corn, &c. 5.50a$6.50

Cultivators for Corn and Tobacco. Made with cast-iron and steel tines $3.50a6

*It is proper to remark in regard to this description of Power, that the weight of the Horse is as important as strength, consequently they are of most value to those who work large horses—otherwise the Lever Powers are decidedly preferable and best adapted for the southern counties of Md. and Virginia, where the horses are generally small and light.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co.
June 1 Manufacturers & Seedsmen, 62 Light-st.

LIME—LIME—The subscriber is prepared to furnish from his depot at the City Block, Baltimore, ALUM STONE LIME of the purest description, deliverable at any point on the Chesapeake Bay or its tributaries, at such prices as cannot fail to please.

He is also prepared to furnish superior building Lime at 25c. per bushel, in hhds., or at $1 per bbl. E. J. COOPER,
July 1 City B Baltimore,lock.

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.

Farmers! Be early in sending your orders for Machines to cut your wheat; the time from now to harvest is so short, that any delay may lead to disappointment.

It is now decided beyond a doubt, that where this machine is well known, no other machine for the same purpose can be *sold* without great sacrifice, if at all. Address the patentee as usual. may 1 OBED HUSSEY, Baltimore.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

FARMERS who intend purchasing the "*Wrought* Iron Rail-way Horse Power and Thrashing Machine, the present season, will confer a great favor, by sending in their orders as early as practicable. This suggestion is made from the fact of our having received numerous orders for this machine, also that the usual press of business incident to the harvest time, may in some measure prevent our being able to supply other costomers, unless we have their orders handed in in season, to have them in readiness when wanted.

EZRA WHITMAN, jr.
may 1 Cor. of Light & Pratt-street, Baltimore.

M'CORMICK'S VIRGINIA REAPER.

WARRANTED to cut from 10 to 20 acres per day, and now considered the most perfect machine made for this purpose—For sale by E. WHITMAN, jr.
may 1 corner of Light & Pratt sts. Baltimore, Md.

GRANT'S PREMIUM WHEAT FAN & GRAIN CRADLES,

FOR SALE at the warehouse of E. WHITMAN, jr.
m 1 corner Light & Pratt sts. Baltimore, Md.

GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS, Agricultural and other BOOKS, for sale by SAMUEL SANDS,
Ap. 1. 122 Baltimore-street.

MAPS of the United States and Mexico, of Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania; of the Seat of War, &c. &c. Atlas of Ancient and Modern History, a valuable work—Morse's Atlas, &c.—Mitchell's National Map, for Travellers—A synopsis of the last census—A General View of the United States and a Description of each State, with various Tabular Statements, &c. These works are worthy of inspection. For sale by SAMUEL SANDS,
122 Baltimore st,

To Carpenters and Builders.

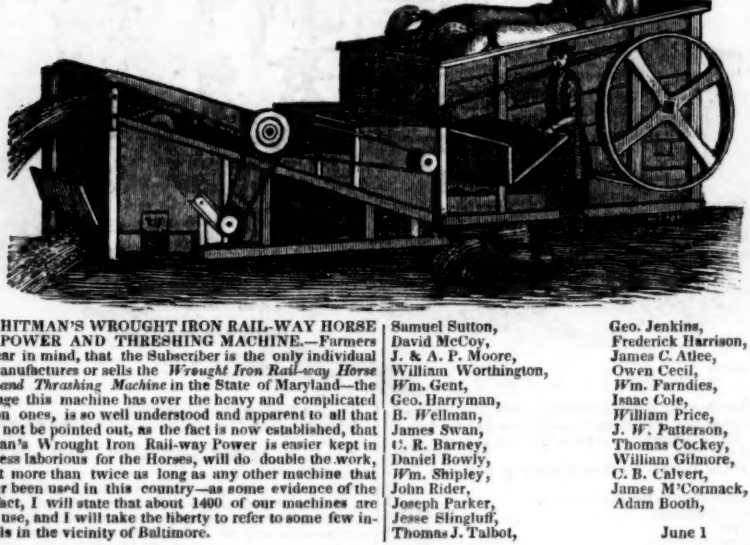
THE ARCHITECT, and Practical House Carpenter, illustrated by 64 engravings, which exhibit the orders of Architecture, and other elements of the art, designed for the use of carpenters and builders—by Asher Benjamin, Architect.

The Architect, and Complete Builder's Guide, by the same. For sale by S. SANDS,
122 Baltimore street.

TO MECHANICS.

SCRIBNER'S Engineer's and Mechanic's Companion—Nicholson's Mechanic's Companion—Mechanic's Own Book, by Pilkington—Lives of Eminent Mechanics—The Eureka, a monthly publication, edited by a committee of the National Society of Inventors—The Scientific American, a weekly paper, devoted to the Mechanic Arts—For sale at
No. 122 Baltimore st., by SAMUEL SANDS.

WHITMAN'S HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINE.



WHITMAN'S WROUGHT IRON RAIL-WAY HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINE.—Farmers will bear in mind, that the Subscriber is the only individual who manufactures or sells the *Wrought Iron Rail-way Horse Power and Thrashing Machine* in the State of Maryland—the advantage this machine has over the heavy and complicated cast-iron ones, is so well understood and apparent to all that it need not be pointed out, as the fact is now established, that Whitman's Wrought Iron Rail-way Power is easier kept in order, less laborious for the Horses, will do double the work, and last more than twice as long as any other machine that has ever been used in this country—as some evidence of the above fact, I will state that about 1400 of our machines are now in use, and I will take the liberty to refer to some few individuals in the vicinity of Baltimore.

Samuel Sutton,	Geo. Jenkins,
David McCoy,	Frederick Harrison,
J. & A. P. Moore,	James C. Atlee,
William Worthington,	Owen Cecil,
Wm. Gent,	Wm. Farndies,
Geo. Harryman,	Isaac Cole,
B. Wellman,	William Price,
James Swan,	J. W. Patterson,
C. R. Barney,	Thomas Cockey,
Daniel Bowly,	William Gilmore,
Wm. Shipley,	C. B. Calvert,
John Rider,	James M'Cormack,
Joseph Parker,	Adam Booth,
Jesse Slingluff,	
Thomas J. Talbot,	June 1

J. S. EASTMAN is resolved on selling out his present stock on hand at very reduced prices and on accommodating terms—those in want of the following named articles will do well to give a call before purchasing, they shall be put at a lower price than an equally good article can be purchased for in this city, viz: 4 four-horse Powers, well made; and 9 superior Threshing Machines; all of which will be sold far below their first cost—Davis' Improved Ploughs, Connecticut Improved Plough, Cleazy Self-sharpening Ploughs, N. York No. 12 1-2, and Woods', No. 1 1-2 with coulters and a great variety of other Ploughs, some of the Brag Ploughs—Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, Harrows of various kinds, superior Wheat Fans, his patent Cylindrical Straw Cutters of all sizes, Corn Shellers, two Hoisting Machines for warehouses, one Farm Cart; 2 pair Cart Wheels for farm use, one powerful Tobacco Press, Harness, Swingle Trees, Shovels and Spades, &c.—a great variety of Plough Castings at reduced prices, at Wholesale & Retail. Entrance to his counting room by an alley, through his front building, No. 180 Pratt-st.

N. B.—Steam Power privileges to let for turning Lathes (of which he has several for iron turning to hire with the power) and other machinery. J. S. E.

June 1.

WOOL & COTTON MANUFACTURERS DEPOT, 342 BALTIMORE STREET, Baltimore.

The Subscribers, General Commission Merchants and Dealers in Wool and Cotton Manufacturings, Stock, Machinery and Findings, are prepared to make liberal advances on all produce or other property consigned us, and can assure our friends that our system of assorting and preparing wools, guarentees them the full market value of every fleece. We want for our customers from 6 to 900,000 lbs. of various grades, Washed American Wools, our charges shall be as low as any responsible house in the U. S.—and all business entrusted us transacted in a prompt and business-like manner.

June 1 2t PORTER & TOWNER.

GUANO.—Ladies and others wanting small parcels of Guano for their flowers, grass plots, &c. can obtain it at the office of the American Farmer. June 1

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKES.—A small lot for sale at the Office of the American Farmer—Price 50 cents per peck. June 1

HALF BRED AYRSHIRE HEIFERS.—For Sale, 4 half bred Ayrshire Heifers, from 12 to 30 months old—they are out of good milch cows, by a full bred Ayrshire bull—they will be sold at 27½ to $45 each, according to age. Apply to S. Sands, office American Farmer. June 1

For Young Ladies and Gentlemen.

CHESTERFIELD'S Letters—Hints on Etiquette and the Usages of Society—The Young Wife—The Young Husband—Etiquette for Gentlemen—Hand Book of Fashion—Manual of Politeness—The Young Lady's Friend—Letters to Young Ladies, &c., for sale by SAMUEL SANDS, 122 Baltimore street.

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